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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
9th Jan	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6060	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6060	VICTORIA	6622
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6060	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6060	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10815	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6060	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6060	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

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AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Forest	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Forest	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartels	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,199	F. Radossich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednara	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,868	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

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DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 14th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvis.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 9th Jan.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.

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8th January, 1909.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baresqe	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Bartilon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Robufat	10th June. "

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For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN said a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 5.

All claims for damages, &c., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909, when the Resolutions already circulated among the shareholders with the Circular Letter, dated the 7th January, 1909, will be proposed. Should the Resolutions be duly passed, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum and a bonus of two per cent. per annum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1909.

CHANGE OF NAME.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, the name of "The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.," has been CHANGED to THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, Ltd. and that the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEWANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.

Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers of the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1909, at 3 p.m. (1) to receive the Report of the Directors; (2) to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58; (3) to fill by election under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of 3 Directors to fill the vacancies caused by those retiring by Rotation should send in their votes for registration so as to reach this office 2 clear days before the date of the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd December, 1908.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board :—

*Dr. C. Banks	Mr. J. McCann
Mr. L. F. Berkeley	*Mr. J. T. R. Stark
Rai R. L. Chandra Bahadoor	*Mr. H. W. Stevens
Mr. A. W. Foord	Mr. H. M. Stowell
Mr. C. Hodgen	Mr. A. P. Whitenberry
	Mr. A. H. Wilsone

* Directors retiring by rotation.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today : it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW :—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor, NELLORE :—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT :—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8TH, AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)
COMMISSIONER and MRS. BOOTH TUCKER

DRAMATIC SCENES
OF
LOVE AND SORROW.

The Hon'ble Sir MUIR MACKENZIE,
C.S.I., M.R.A.C., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
will preside and will be supported by
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., and
Lady JEEJEEBHOY,
SIR WALTER AND LADY HUGHES,
H. GELL, Esqr., M.V.O., Commissioner of Police,
J. A. D. McBAIN, Esqr., and others.

ADMISSION :—Rs. 3, Re. 1 and Annas 8 and 4.
Tickets to be had of MESSRS. S. ROSE and Co.,
Rampart Row; SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS,
Bori Bunder, and at the doors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

REMEMBER, THIS SUNDAY, THE 10TH
OUR FAMOUS EXTRA SHOW
5-30 to 6-30.
WITH THREE HANDSOME PRIZES
AT
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

A GRAND
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
will be given shortly by the
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH,
IN AID OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE WHICH TOOK PLACE IN ITALY.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
FROM WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.
THE OLYMPIC GAMES
AND
THE MARATHON RACES.

In this film we have comprised the principal events in the great Olympic Games as follows :—
King Emperor opening the Stadium.
The Clubs saluting the King Emperor with their Standards.
Gymnastic Exercises, Bow and Arrow Throwing.
The Discus.
Swimming Match, Water Pole, High Diving,
The Marathon Race, the Start.
The Arrival of the worn out Runners at the Stadium.
The Italian Dorando arrives at the Stadium.
Broken down he gets up again and reaches the cord the first after having covered 26 miles in 2 hours 54 minutes.
The American Hayes reaches the Stadium in 2 hours 55 minutes and is officially declared the Winner.
THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Photographs of some of the Winners.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY THE LAST EXHIBITION
OF
THE GREAT EUCHARISTIC
PROCESSION IN LONDON
AND
The HISTORICAL Subject
BENVENUTO CELLINI.
DON'T MISS THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

SUNDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY.
SPECIAL GRAND PERFORMANCE,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Hon. Sir VITHALDAS THAKERSEY, Kt.,
IN AID OF THE
CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA POTADAR SCHOOL.
From 9-30 to 11-30 P. M. (S.T.)

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
Will give her Second
GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
TOWN HALL
ON
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
Kindly Assisted by
MR. INGLIS, MR. ADDLESTON,
MR. T. S. HAMILTON,
And by kind permission of the Officers,
The BAND of the ROYAL SCOTS.
Reserved Seats .....Rs. 5.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT
S. ROSE & Co.
Refreshments will be on Sale.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs E. ALMEIDA. Gigaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratian Geary. Re. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 3 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The only referral and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Immediate Prop. Gentlemen and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P Parekh. Re 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ash Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations as the Tables Lines. Price, Wisit's Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 7, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for 4,000 Sets with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshaufle of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides in the convenience and demands of Gentlemen's visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 8. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA, REOPENS MONDAY, January 11. All applications should be made to THE PRINCIPAL, who can be seen daily from 8 to 11 A.M.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes, Vegetable at Rs. 5; Re. 10-8; Re. 22. Flower at Re. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application as "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gratian Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A BILL COLLECTOR, must be prepared to give a security of Rs. 500. Apply at once, in person, with testimonials, at the Office of this paper, between 1 and 2 P.M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SECOND or THIRD OFFICER, for Steamer. See A. M. JERVANJEE and Co., 5 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED A CIVIL ENGINEER to Supervise Works at Port Canning near Calcutta. Active man of practical experience chiefly in Surveying and Plotting Fields preferred. Apply by letter to DAVID SASSOON and Co., Ltd., 8 Forbes, Street.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum including postage.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for the sale of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Drugs, Oil, Cotton goods, or other Merchandise, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER LONDON."

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Total Assets exceed
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14 MILLIONS STERLING.
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Messrs. GILL & CO.,
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Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,
SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Caroll Road, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Road Station.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bomanji Dhanjibhoy Lavangia and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Rezonji Dhanjibhoy Ghadialee, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1909, at 4-30 in the afternoon (S.T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dewellinghouses standing thereon, situate at Carell Road, opposite to B. B. & C. I. Railway's Elphinstone Road Station, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or thereabouts, and forming a portion of the land buildings Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 39-706-7-8-15, New Nos. A11913,11914, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3-2631, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2488 (1), and Street No. 184, and being two compartments, bounded on the east by the said Caroll Road, on the west by the property of on the north by the property or S. S. Battlewalla, and on the south by the property of Marvan Moondigar and Gustasp Moondigar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys, to the Mortgagee, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following articles :—

One ring set with diamonds, one silver case, shawls, silver trowel in sandalwood box, silver lock and key in sandalwood box, silver trowel in plush case, silver (gilt) belts, two bullet boxes, one flint box, piece of kinkhab, odhani, etc.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Arab pony 13-1, 7 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS,

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM & Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchand Kalidas the following parcels of pearls:—

Parcel No. 224—2 Bunches, 867 round undrilled Asmani pearls, about 225 chows.
Parcel No. 233—7 Bundles, 365 round undrilled Asmani pearls, about 300 chows.
Parcel No. 424—2 Bunches, 12 strings, 393 sky coloured pearls, about 144 chows.
Parcel No. 426—2 Bunches, 263 fancy button pearls, about 75 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unservicable Stores, at the Tramway's Company's Stable at Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unservicable stores, consisting of rubbish iron, empty oil casks, and drums, weather frames, gunny bags, horsehair, bamboo ladders, empty paint pots and tins, corrugated iron sheets, wooden pieces, pinewood boxes and cement casks, leather pieces, iron plate, chimneys, horse brushes, coirhand rubbers, curry combs, cast iron rain water pipes and shoes, etc., etc.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Wari Bunder, Powder House, a lot of cast iron road points, and old curved girder rails.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS, NOBLEMEN AND OTHERS.
BONA FIDE SALE.

On a date to be announced hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, the surplus stock of furniture, fittings, etc., from Esplanade House belonging to D. J. Tata, Esq., at his former residence, "Beaulieu," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, consisting amongst other things of crystal glass, gasoliers, electroliers, combined gas and electric fittings, lamps, glassware, crockery, plated ware, wines, pictures, bric-a-brac, furniture, rifles, guns, plants, horses, carriages, billiard table, books, one grand piano by Broad-wood, and electric piano that can be worked also by hand, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued shortly and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1909.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of the Watson Hotel, Annex Apollo Bunder:

4 victorias, 3 phaetons, 1 brougham, 1 dogcart, 1 omnibus, 2 C. S. open phaetons.

The above carriages are open for inspection at the Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Khoja Hosainabad, near Tram Terminus (where the kit have been removed to be auctioned), the valuable and neat French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner wagons, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, zoonda almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, first rate full size Mahogany slate billiard table with ball returners, with balls, cues, etc., safe by John Lord with Chubb's lock, English-made drawing-room suite of sofa and chairs, Jardinieres, Mahogany cupboards, English tea box, lamps, automatic window checks also carved blackwood furniture, Persian and Brussel's Carpets, rich glassware, crockery ware, plated-ware by Reed and Barton, strong built rubber-tyred office shigram, handsome bay Arab horse, large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of R. Watson, Esq., Chief Constructor, Government Dockyard, proceeded Home, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as large cupboard with pigeon hole suitable for office, large size sideboard, round and writing tables, almira, chest-of-drawer, iron safes.

A lot of old China sound jars with covers, white blue flower vases, teapots, blackwood carved chairs, teapoys, chiffonnier, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. G. C. HOWIE, consisting of cotton and silk wearing apparels, net, collars, towels, coats, trousers, shirts, iron bed with mattress, socks, napkins, boots, caps, tantalus trunks, dressing table, cupboard, camera, glasses, gladstone bag, lamps and other odds and ends.

Re late Mr. W. C. COATES :—1, 44 Bore Winchester Repeater Rifle.

Re late PITAMBER TEJPAL :—Wearing apparels, sarries, clothes, copper and brass pots and pans, cupboards, chairs, safe, iron cot, vase, lamps, clock pictures and other sundries.

Re late PETER IGNATIUS BRAGANZA :—Gold bangles, chains, carrings, lockets, brooches, head ornaments, rings, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Gent's swift bicycles and other bicycles.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Double-seated brougham.
The property of A. E. Sherring, Esq.
1-12 H. P. Motor Car, 5 seated, 2 cylinders by Darraque in working order.

Under instructions from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Loan and Deposit Society, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 11th January 1909, commencing at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of defaulting mortgagor's quantity of gold jewellery, and comprising gold, silver and metal watches, a gold chronograph watch by Dent, gold watch-guards, brooch, carrings, rings with precious stones, guns, and rifles, musical instruments, bicycles (1 perfectly new and made to especial order), 1 gramophone with 22 records, some pieces of furniture and other goods.

Also by order of Administrator of an Estate.

A pair of well bred Fox Terriers, three puns, nearly 2 months old, and three pups, nearly 8 or 9 months old.

Printed detailed hand-bills can be had at the Auctioneers, or at the Office of the above Society, 4 Bank Street.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BEESTON HUMBER MOTOR CART.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to put up for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 11th Instant, at their Rooms, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the owner leaving for England:—

One second-hand Beeston Humber Motor Car, very little used, 16 or 20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Motor Magnets and Battery ignition with pair of acetyline head lamps 500 C.P., each, 2 side lamps, a red lamp with hood and accessories complete, in good running order.

N. B.—The above Car is in splendid working order and has been very little used and affords an opportunity for those who are in search of a really good car. It can be seen at 12 a.m., on the day of sale, at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) exactly, Messrs. COLLETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Victoria House," Byculla, in the premises, lately vacated by Messrs. Breslauer & Co., and close to Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ld., where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome artistic latest design furniture made by Benjamin, Robert and Breslauer, such as telescopic and oblong dining tables, armchairs, sneat-safe, large size sideboards, dinner wagons, marble top circular tables and teapoys, fancy silk tapestry lined spring setter suites, each in 10 pieces, corner and side cabinets, elegant ornamental chiffonniers and cabinets, brick-a-brac sofa, tile top occasional teapoys, jardinieres, hat and umbrella stands, roll top and plain office tables, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, substantial double bevelled mirror single, double and soonda almirah and wardrobes, glass, porcelain and plated ware, old blue China jars and flower vases, veranda and office seats, rich small and large Indian-made carpets, 4 nearly new full size typewriters, richly open carved chairs, copying presses, one sweet toned nearly new grand upright entire iron frame, cottage piano by Rose and Co., etc., etc., the property of Messrs. Captain Hill Cruckshanks and Edwards.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansion," Colaba, near Colaba Railway Station and opposite the West View the valuable and handsome oak and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, chairs, whatnots, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, meatsafe, drawingroom sofas, cane chair, Hyderabad carpets, Bitmar's telescopic hall and hanging lamps, fancy curtains, iron double bedsteads, chest-of-drawers with glass attached, single mirror door almirahs, screen, rich glass and porcelain tea-ware, one ebonised iron frame piano by Soundy & Co. in very good order, made to order, office table, choice garden flowerpots, etc., etc., the property of W. H. May, Esq., R. N., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building street Nos. 4, 4A, 5, 3, 1, 2, 21-29; Case Nos. 45, 46, 47, 66, Dumat Lane and French Road; Building Street Nos. 16, 17, Case Nos. 32, 33, Gamdevi Road and Bawasokhani Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3.30 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building street Nos. 2-6, 17-19, 21-25, 8-10, 27-29, 31-35, 35-39, 12-21, 22-25, 45-47, 6-8, 10-12, Case Nos. 71, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 91, 92, 93, 104, 105, 06 Koli Lane, No. 4 and 2, near Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1909.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Penang.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	HONGKONG.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods and on terms to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GERIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Pa

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Glenlee, 2,649 tons, Captain T. R. Sloane, will sail to-day for Karachi with ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,992 tons, Captain B. Kon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe and with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathavon, 2,830 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Bedouin, 2,949 tons, Captain R. Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain S. M. Maclachlan arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE F. Rubuttino S. N. Co's steamer Ischia, Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday for Hongkong and with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
Palinurus...300 Hickman.....R I Marine
H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 7.

Aynthia.....694 Curtis.....F F & Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Bedaum.....2949.....Owen
Congella.....2022 House.....R A Willis
Cintra.....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavercrk...2440 Urquhart.....T Morrison & Co
Caithness...2222 Taylor...Liverpool ...W & A G & Co
Glenlee.....2650 Soane.....R A Willis
Hydra.....830 Soqcebad.....F F Campball & Co
Inch Garva .....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Inshmore.....2426 Soeberge.....T Morrison & Co
Ischia.....2782.....Belsito F & R S N Co
Kilchalton.....2418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler.....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser.....K N & Co
Moshtari.....1109 Gore.....P Gulf 9-1 B & P S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 McCabe.....T M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London .....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Queda .....944 Ccope .....M M & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2830.....Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Vennachar ....2847 Harrison.....T Morrison & Co
Vasigath ....2613 Rule.....T M & Co
Warora ... ...2565 Tipper .....M M & Co
Yebashi Maru ..... 2992 ..... Kom N Y Kuisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Culna...	3963	Maclachlan...	A'werp ...	20-1 M	M & Co
C & R Prome...	2299	Mason...	A'werp	26-1 K	N & Co
D & S Snahristan	1741	Hadson	Manchester via Bristol	18-1 E	Latham & Co
F Chanda...	3951	Tice	Antwerp Hull	11-1-09 M	M & Co
H Nasari ...	911	Mierre...	P Gulf ...	11-1 B and P	S N Co
K Dido...	3127	Runton.....	Hull via Karachi ...	12-1-09 F	Muir & Co
L Lhasa ...	950	McDiarmid.....	N F.....	M M & Co	
N Ben Nevis	2525	Lang...	Baltimore	16-1-09 R A	Willis
O Haidari...	1563	Lorne...	Jeidah	9-1-09 B & P	S N Co
Q Eastville	3305	Wright ...	Genoa	9-1-09 J M	& Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bardistan...	2500	Davies ...	Hull 16-1.....	M M & Co
2	Sciadia ...	3253	Kelso...	Liverpool	15-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 D	Balduino ...	2681	Maganzini...	Genoa 15-1	Florio and R S N Co
6	Orwell...	2445	Horne.....	Calcutta ...	9-1 K N & Co
7	Bohemia	2305	Dabscvich	Trieste...	10-1 A L S N Co
8	City of Agra	3096	Buch.....	Liverpool	11-1 K Nixon & Co
9	Lindenfels.....	3525	Kenneweg	Karachi	15-1 W & A G & Co
10&11	Iran	4066	Peabody	Dunkirk	12-1-09K N & Co
12	Marmora.	5230	Weston.	London	16-1 P & O S N Co
16	Clydesdale	2296	Manship	London	13-1-09 J M Co

H W P D

Indravati ...	513	Fakeera...	Repairing.....	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ismail...	Mangalore 8-1	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....	552	Shamsudin...	B'nagar 9-1	Bo S N Co. Ld

H W V D

Linga.....951	Rothwell	K'chi 8-1	M M & Co	

M W D D

Bulimba ... ..1607 Butler...Persian Gulf 11-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Culna s.....	Maclachlan...	Antwerp Nov 14
7	Bedouin s	Owen	Calcutta Dec, 30
	Strathavon s	Campbell.....	Calcutta Dec, 26
	Yebashi Maru s	Kon.....	Kobe Dec, 7
	Ischia s	Belsito.....	Hongkong &c,

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Clan Maclean s ...	Young	Cochin &c,
	Mayori Maru s ...	Richards	Kobe &c,
	Melborne s	Stafford	Karachi
	Kasara s.....	Manley	Persian Gulf &c,

The steamer Glenlee Sloane for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—
Steamer Culna for Antwerp &c
Ayuthia for Bangkok, &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Stuart arrived, at Suez from Colombo via Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 4th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. Steamer Nubia arrived, at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 4th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Matiana left Suez on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer. Chyebassa arrived, at Suez on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Chyebassa left Port Said on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 5th instant.

The P. and O. Company's Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 9 P. M., on Wednesday the 6th January.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
29	Fairport	Calcutta
Jan. 1	Trantenfels	Antwerp
2	Duneric	S. Africa
3	Nairn	Calcutta
4	Shangola	Calcutta
4	Tara	Rangoon
4	Razborigo	Venice
5	Jehunga	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—29 bales wool, H A Comer ; 150 bales wool, L Hurbham ; 21 bales wool, R Rampratap ; 36 bales wool, Hirji Metha and Co ; 45 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 60 bales wool, R Meloo-bhoy ; 50 bales cotton waste, T Canjee ; 50 bales cotton waste Naggsey Damjee ; 100 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 535 bales wool, M Ramjeedas : 70 bales wool, J Karra ; 50 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 70 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co.

City of Agra s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts cottonseed, H Govindji ; 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mormera s—100 cwts deer horns, J M Mohomed ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Druyfus and Co ; 72 cwts rubber, A H A Sajwalla.

Clydesdale s—300 cwts blackpepper, R Assaria and Co ; 64 cwts sandlewoodchips, Sorabji Nowroji and Co ; 75 cwts turmeric, 157 cwts gum, 4 cwts almonseeds, P Nathooram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bardistan s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Show Wallace and Co ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Druyfus and Co ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

Chanda s—600 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 300 bales hemp, Khimji Visram and Co ; 2 bales sawri cotton, K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, J Tejpal and Co.

Culna s—622 bales hemp, P Bhimji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—78 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—4,094 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

Iran s—172 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 220 bales cotton, F F Camp bell and Co.

FOR MALMOE.

Dido s—220 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lendenfels s—50 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia ; 650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR BREMEN.

Lendenfeles s—50 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 12,000 cwts gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—262 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5 bales twist, Eugene Muffre.

City of Agra s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 495 cwts castorseed J. Fachire

FOR GENOA.

Eastville s—300 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 17 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 117 bales cottonfly Baggiano and Co.

Dco Baldiuno s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 3,999 cwts teelseed 1,506 cwts rapeseed 80 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Dco Baldiuno s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers,

EOR NAPLES.

Dco Baldiuno s—900 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Dco Baldiuno s—4,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—660 bales cotton A. Blaschcck and Co; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—59 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Sehristan s—49,696 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th January.

657.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant :—

Saturday 9th instant.—"E." Company. (Cyclists) will ride to Poona. Fort and Colaba members fall in at the Bandstand at 4 p.m. prompt, and Byculla members at Byculla Bridge at 4-15 p.m. prompt.

Dress.—Uniform with helmets, rifles, belts, bandoliers, side arms, haversacks, waterbottles and forage caps to be carried.

658.—Musketry—Sunday the 10th inst. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

659.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

660.—Enrolment.—The undermamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company :—

No. 6580 Vol. C. Dusha.
No. 6581 Vol. A. E. Kelly.
No. 6582 Vol. M. C. Angus.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th January.

523.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 10th inst. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

524.—APPOINTMENTS.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders is published for information.

* * * *

Appointments No. 4, dated 1st January 1909.

Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip, No. 79 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery with effect from the 1st Jan. 1909.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The usual Christmas Tree for the Children will be held at the Club on the 9th inst, at 5-30 p. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th January.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and Practice to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 9th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 12th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki, with hunting Saddles.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GIACCHETTI.—January 7, Gisleno Giacchetti, eldest son of E. Giacchetti, Assistant Bookmaster, in his 18th year. Funeral leaves St. George's Hospital at 8 a. m.

JEJEEBHOY—January 7, at Breach House, Tardeo, Bombay, Bai Mehrbai, wife of Bomanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy Batlivala. Funeral at 8 a.m. (S. T.) this (Friday) morning.

MASANI—January 7, at his residence, opposite Albless Bagh, Girgaum, Munchersha Byramji Masani, brother of Nanabhai Byramji Masani, and son-in-law of Kaikushru Pestonji Bhedwa. Funeral at 8 o'clock (S. T.) this (Friday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHEA—December 31, at Quetta, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Shea, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BUCKLEY—January 2, at Agra, Evvie, the dearly loved wife of George Buckley, N. I. Salt Revenue.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 180 tablets.

Jodkpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co's

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 17m.

P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of 25th December, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 3 p. m.

Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m.

Billiard Match, Grant Road Bar, between Mr. F. H. Weiss and Mr. B. H. Dastur, 9-30 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, Dramatic Scenes of Love and Sorrow by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, 9 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41'3m. p.m. ; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41'8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37'4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8'4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6'7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, January 9.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana : Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.

Sunday, January 10.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises 7h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.

Monday, January 11.—Sun rises, 7h-14m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m.

Tuesday, January 12.—Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor, Nominations, Municipal Office, up to 5 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Irla. Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

Wednesday, January 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.

Thursday, January 14.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 21m.

ARRIVAL OF BEGUM.—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has arrived in Bombay and has taken up her residence in a bungalow in Pedder Road.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday in the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Baba Ibrahim (55), a Kalassee on board the steam launch "Success." The deceased went into to the water on Monday last to release the rope which had got entangled in the propeller. When he dived a second time the Serang gave the order to go astern and stop. At that time the deceased came to the surface shouting out "I am dying." He was picked up and taken to the Hospital where he died on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE Home Battalion of the Leinsters has detailed a draft of 200 non-commissioned officers and men to join the 2nd Battalion—the old 109th Bombay Infantry—at Dalhousie.

THE GOVERNOR AND KARWAR STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have grown so much accustomed to the sympathetic rule of His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, that every act of kindness coming from him seems to be a matter of course. Nevertheless, the public would be interested to hear of one or two touching acts of generous recognition shewn by His Excellency during his late visit to Karwar. With the ready discernment which is characteristic of His Excellency, His Excellency at once discovered that there were two highly useful institutions here which were deserving of sympathetic encouragement at the hands of high personages like him. The one is the Mitra Samaj and the other is the Karwar Students' brotherhood. The first serves the useful purpose of creating a genuine social intercourse between the members of the different communities, in the broadest and healthiest sense of that expression ; and the latter institution serves the same purpose with respect to the younger generation. His Excellency voluntarily made a handsome present of Rs. 150, (one-hundred and fifty) to each of these institutions giving a hundred more for distribution of charities amongst the poor. It will be long before Karwar forgets such gracious acts.

Let me add a word more with regard to the younger institution, the Karwar Students' Brotherhood. It does, judging from what I saw here, all that such brotherhoods do elsewhere and a good deal more. Its members rendered yeoman service during the late cholera epidemic here. It has got a cricket and foot-ball club under its auspices. Mr. Steele, our popular Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue and Excise, is the life and soul of both these clubs. No soldiers were more devoted to their General than our boys are to their beloved Captain. He has succeeded in inculcating into the minds of his wards, the habits of obedience, reverence and discipline. During the late Christmas holidays he took them with him to Murmagao to fight a very strong cricket and football team composed of European members, which had the reputation of being so long not beaten. Mr. Gangolli, the venerable president of the Brotherhood, accompanied the teams. The habits impressed upon our boys by their Captain served them in good stead in the very determined contest of four days, as will be seen from the following account.

On Wednesday last the Karwar Cricket team won by an innings and 73 runs. On Thursday, the Karwar foot-ball club won by 3 goals to nil. In the return match on Thursday, the Karwar Cricket Club won by an innings and fifty-five runs, and in the return football match on Saturday the Karwar team won by two goals to nil. Both the parties showed excellent sportsmanlike qualities. The field was happily free from the disgraceful scenes which often disfigure even first class matches elsewhere. The combatants emulated each other in showing the utmost consideration and courtesy to their opponents and our boys have come back highly satisfied with the very considerate treatment they have received from their hospitable hosts. I think, the presence of a few men like Mr. Steele in every one of our big towns will be the best antidote to sedition mongers and persons morbidly anxious to detach the minds of the younger generation from the British Raj.—Yours, &c.

OBSERVER.

Karwar, January 5.

MADAME ALICE GOMEZ SECOND CONCERT.

MADAME ALICE GOMEZ announces a second Grand Concert to take place at the Town Hall on Thursday January 14. The programme which is an attractive one will be published on Tuesday next. Madame Gomez will be assisted by Mr. Inglis, Mr. Addleston, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, and by the courtesy of Colonel Murray and Officers of the Royal Scots, the band will also assist. The plan is now open at Messrs. Rose and Co.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas vacation. On the Original Side, the three division courts were presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman respectively. The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, sat with the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton on the Appellate Side, to hear appeals from the decisions of mofussil courts. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor formed the Appeal Court to hear appeals from the decisions given by division courts on the Original Side.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

The Sheriff of Bombay has received the following letter from the Secretary, Hyderabad Relief Fund and Special Relief Commissioner, Hyderabad, dated 2nd January:—

"I have already published a general summary of the receipts and expenditure of the Hyderabad Relief Fund, but on behalf not only of my Committee but the flood stricken people of Hyderabad, I beg to offer to you, Sir, and to the public of Bombay our special thanks for their most generous contribution of Rs. 97,939-6-6 which is nearly a half of the total sum collected in India and England."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 5th January was 669, giving a death-rate of 33·29 per annum per thousand as against 33·82 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·53 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers ; 7, plague ; 3, small-pox ; 2, measles ; 7, cholera ; 3, leprosy; 54, phthisis ; 31 diseases of the nervous system ; 193, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa ; 19, dysentery ; 43, still-born ; 103, old age and debility ; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 16 ; Brahmin, 25 ; Bhattia, 8 ; Hindu of other caste, 305 ; Hindu low caste, 76 ; Musulman, 129 ; Parsi, 24 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 33 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 4 ; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 423 as against 440 the corresponding period of last year, and 442 the average over the past five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 7.

Skies are nearly clear in the South of the Peninsula. One or two light falls of rain occurred there yesterday. The barometer is still rising in the extreme South so fine weather is probable in the next few days.

Heavy rain in Persia indicates a marked winter.

A storm is at present moving slowly Eastwards, so that the weather in North West India may be affected in a day or two.

The temperature has risen in Baluchistan, but up to the present little change has taken place in the temperature in Upper India, which is still below normal. Temperature in North-east India also is lower than usual, but the area of high temperature over the Deccan still exists. Humidity is very low in the United Provinces and the adjacent districts, many stations reporting deficiencies over 30 per cent.

Forecast—Light precipitation is possible in Kashmir and Baluchistan ; elsewhere the weather is likely to be dry.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH JANUARY, 1909.

Amritsar.—More rain wanted generally. Wheat and rapeseed doing well, but rain is required.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much need generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun and arriving in small quantities. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease. Fine weather doing good to wheat.

Amraoti.—Showery. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun and crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought and want fine weather. Crop accounts less favourable. Wheat doing badly.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (6th)	75·6	59·6	...	1·81
Jask (6th)	76·3	61·8	...	0·46
Muskat (6th)	78·8	66·1	...	0·18
Multan	64·8	40·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	54·4	36·4	...	1·16
Lahore	60·9	42·2	...	0·30
Sirsa	64·3	40·6	...	0·00
Ambala	68·5	45·0	...	0·22
Delhi	67·2	44·7	—	0·00
Agra	69·5	42·5	...	0·02
Mainpuri	70·3	46·6	...	0·00
Jhansi	73·0	51·0	...	0·08
Cawnpore	73·4	43·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	73·1	49·5	...	0·08
Jacobabad	71·6	42·3	...	0·00
Karachi	77·5	55·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	60·4	44·2	...	0·03
Jaipur	73·7	44·1	...	0·16
Kotah	74·5	48·6	...	0,00
Bhuj	76·1	50·5	...	0,00
Dwarka	79·8	56·7	...	0·00
Veraval	78·2	60·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	83·4	48·2	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	84·5	49·5	...	0·00
Surat	90·1	55·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	84·1	54·7	...	0·00
Deesa	83·8	46·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	74·0	41·8	...	0
Indore	79·1	49·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	69·5	44·3	...	0·74
Saugor	72·1	51·0	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	76·6	46·9	...	1·54
Khandwa	85·2	54·1	...	0·07
Akola	89·2	50·1	...	0
Amraoti	85·8	61·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	83·6	57·1	...	0·01
Chanda	87·0	60·5	...	0·00
Rhpur	82·2	58·6	...	0·04
Bombay	82·1	68·7	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	85·8	70·9	...	0·20
Murmugao	86·0	72·7	...	0·00
Karwar	89·3	71·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	90·4	56·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	88·4	60·5	...	0·00
Poona	86·0	61·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	90·3	65·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	89·2	65·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	86·3	62·1	...	0·34
Aurangabad	84·2	61·2	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	84·9	63·7	...	0·70
Hyderabad	87·3	64·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	84·7	75·4	...	0·24
Calicut	85·8	74·1	...	5·36
Cochin	87·2	76·8	...	1·09
Colombo	87·0	74·5	0·01	4·90
Masulipatam	83·7	68·3	...	0·23
Bellary	89·5	64·6	...	0·26
Cuddapah	88·2	66·1	...	4·05
Madras	84·5	69·0	...	18·84
Bangalore	81·8	57·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	82·4	69·3	0·02	3·25
Trichinopoly	81·6	70·3	0·16	6·20
Negapatam	83·4	76·0	...	10·12

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 7th January was 29·960 in. 8ft. The height of observatoy barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the eastern districts and normal over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal at Ambala and Delhi but has fallen and is low at the other stations; the minimum is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in large defect. Temperature has risen and is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Upper Sind and North Rajputana but clear or only lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at some stations at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual in the north-east and normal elsewhere ; the minimum has fallen but is still in slight excess at most stations in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture at Bombay but is damper than usual elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues above normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is now generally normal. Temperature has risen, both maximum and the minimum being now higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the weather in Upper India, though still present, have not caused any precipitation there. Cloud has also decreased. An area of relatively low pressure is shown over the United Provinces where weather, however, remains fine and dry.

In South India, Trichinopoly is the only station which reports light showers. Skies have generally cleared.

Fine weather is likely over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" January 7.)

Mr. Nandshankar Dayashankar Bakshi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, was in charge of the current duties of the Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties, from the 27th February to the 20th April both days inclusive.

Mr. Ladhabhai Harji, First Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, was in charge of the current duties of the Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, in addition to his own duties, from the 30th June to the 14th December both days inclusive.

Messrs. Abdul Rashid Khan and Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El Edrus, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Palanpur Agency, were in charge of the current duties of the Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, in addition to their own duties, the former from the 30th June to the 4th August and the latter from the 5th August to the 14th December both days inclusive.

Mr. Bhikaji Vithal Deshpande, acting Mamlatdar of Jamner in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Pestanji Ardeshir Wadia, M. A., to act as Professor of English and

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD CROMER ON EGYPT.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Lord Cromer's Address on Egypt to the members of the Eighty Club, delivered at the Savoy Hotel on the 15th December, was, writes one who was present, a weighty document, and was listened to with the profoundest attention and respect. It contained, in brief, the essence of his book on "Modern Egypt," as many be seen by a reference to the "Times" report of the following day The practical conclusion arrived at by Lord Cromer is that England must remain in occupation of Egypt for the present, and, so far as can be seen, for an indefinite period, though he himself has never been and is not now a partisan of the British occupation. He pointed out that it is impossible to set up an Egyptian Parliament, with a Constitution of a really effective type, because the whole situation is subordinate to the capitulations, which preclude any important law, passed by a native Egyptian legislation, from being made applicable to foreign subjects without the consent of all the seventeen Powers concerned. This consent it would be so difficult to obtain that for practical purposes, it must be regarded as an insuperable obstacle. But he also alluded to some plan for extending local self-government which is now under consideration at the hands of Sir Eldon Gorst. As an Oriental expert, Lord Cromer has naturally imbibed much of his knowledge of Oriental character from his training in public affairs in India, and it is noteworthy that in much that he said of Egypt it would be possible to substitute the word India for Egypt: in the want of interest for instance, shown by the voters in local elections. In one respect Lord Cromer's address, as was the case with his book, will not commend itself favourably to Mahomedans. He referred to his many previous reports in which he had frequently written of the growth of Pan-Islamism, by which, for the purposes of his argument, he meant the encouragement of a hateful propaganda having for its object the incitement of Moslem racial and religious feeling against Europeans and Christians. He did not record Pan-Islamism as dead, though, through the downfall of despotism at Constantinople, it had received a knock-down blow at Cairo, where it had been artificially fomented from Constantinople. He regards Pan-Islamism as a movemont to be only lantent, and to be capable of revival under circumstances easily conceivable. Such an address coming from a Liberal, spoken to Liberals, will have a considerable effect in quisting the public mind and strengthing the hands of any English Government, in maintaining the "status quo" in Egypt against all comers. The interests of England and India in the tranquilliy of Egypt as a country of passage are too great for any Government to ignore,

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The China papers received to-day show how justified is the fear of the Foreign Ministers in China that the dismissal of the Viceroy Yuan Shih k'ai, the leader of the Reform movement in China, means a retrogression from the policy of progress which he initiated. Not that the papers we have consulted give any inkling of the "coup d'etat" that has now taken place; on the contrary, they were congratulating themselves that the association of Yuan Shih k'ai with the Regent and his Council had removed all fear off revolution and that at the threshold of a new reign reform and constitutionalism were far more absorbing and profitable subjects for discussion than revolution and reaction. Nor was their optimism unjustified, for, on the 3rd December, a Decree was issued proclaiming complete continuity of policy in regard to the question of a Constitution, and this was naturally regarded as a guarantee of peace and progress. The "North China Herald" outlines the reforms, mainly the outcome of the work of Yuan Shih k'ai, during the past two years in a vein of hopefulless as to the future of China, and in view of the recent change in the situation, we may summarise this statement in order to show what a reactionary policy may mean and what it is that the Foreign Ministers fear.

The commencement of the reforms in China dates to a period about two years ago when the Travelling Commissioners, sent to the principal countries in Europe and America to examine into their Constitutions, returned and submitted their Report. That document was examined by a Committee, and, towards the end of the year, the result was seen in the recommendations which had the result of altering and reconstituting the various executive and administrative Boards and in the issue of a Decree which stated that in the matter of appointments no distinction would be made between Chinese and Manchus. Viceroy Yuan Shih k'ai accordingly started a number of constitutional experiments in connection with the introduction of local self-government at Tientsin. Meanwhile, at Pekin, the reactionary movement was in full swing and Yuan Shih k'ai was summoned to the capital, and his influence and authority were seen by the appointment of an assembly of Ministers to prepare a scheme of parliamentary government. This was succeeded by a Report suggesting the establishment of Provincial Assemblies to be intended as "the foundation of future parliaments." Here things rested for another six months, or till July last, when a Decree sanctioned the regulations regarding the Snauguration of these Provincial Assemblies upon conditions very similar to those adopted by Yuan shih ka'i at Tientsin. Finally, in August, was issued the Decree definitely promising a Constitution in nine years, and it was this, the culminating promise of reform, that was ratified a month ago. It may be that the reforms will proceed, but it is an ominous sign that the moving spirit, the great Viceroy, has been forced from a position in which his help and guidance would have been of incalculable value. But, as we have said, the uneasiness of the foreign representatives in China is significant.

A SIDELIGHT ON THE SIKH WARS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITAY GAZETTE":—The controversy regarding particular incidents in the campaigns of the Ingus and the Sutlej during the Sikh Wars seems to be never ending. Twe recent books of high value, i.e., the memories of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Gough, have already owed their origin to this dispute; and now Colonel. Wyille states that his volume on "The Military Memoirs of General Thackwell" (John Murray) would probably never have seen the light but that it appeared that "on at least one occasion blame was imputed to Sir Joseph Thackwell, either owing to the writers not being in possession of a complete knowledge of all the attendant circumstances, or because they were not aware of the terms of the actual orders from Lord Gough by which the actions of Sir Joseph Thackwell were guided or controlled." Sir Joseph Thackwell was in command of the cavalay division and second-in-command to Lord Gough in both campaigns; he has been generally recognised as a gallant cavalry leader of strong commonsense and wide popularity, and any criticisms recently advanced against him have been so slight as scarcely to merit a reply; but nevertheless we are pleased to welcome this book for its own sake, and incidently it throws light on one or two minor points in the campaigns, which may be of use to the historians of the future.

Acting on behalf of General Thackwell's family, Colonel Wyllie raises a couple of poins connected with the battle of Sadulapore, which was not one of the most important engagements of the campaign. The situation was that Lord Gough, with his army on the south bank of the Chenab at Ramnaggar, wished to force a passage where the river was broad, but the Sikhs were strongly entrenched on the north bank at this point. In order, therefore, to distract their attention by a turning movement, he detached General Thackwell with the cavalry to cross the river by a ford higher up the stream and take the Sikh line in flank. The criticisms which Colonel Wyllie meets are that Thackwell did not cross the river by the right ford, and that he did not join action early encugh in the day to give its full value to the turning movement. West of Lord Gough's camp at Ramnaggar there were four fords at Ghurri-ki-patten, Rann-ki-patten, Ali-Sher-ki-Chuk, and Wazirabad, respectively seven, twelve, thirteen and nineteen miles distant. Thackwell actually crossed at Wazirabad, the furthest off of the four. In his life of Lord Gough, Professor Rait states that Thackwell never found the real ford, and other writers have criticised his choice of the most distant of all. Colonel Wyllie shows in this book from Thackwell's papers and from the diary of Sir Colin Campbell, his second-in-command, that the three nearer fords were too well guarded by the Sikhs to give at any rate an easy crossing, that the ford which Thackwell was originally intended to attempt was that of Ali-Sher-ki-Chuk, one mile north of Ramni-ki-patten, with which it has sometimes been confused, and that this ford was also guarded. Sir Colin Campbell states in his diary that "it was breast high in some places; the sand through which the guns must pass was very deep and heavy, and the bullocks with the pontoon train would certainly not be able to drag the pontoons through it. The enemy, moreover, were on the opposite side, ready to oppose our passage, and in such cover as to make it difficult for our guns to drive them from it." Thackwell, therefore, had the choice between forcing his passage at a difficult ford, strongly guarded by the enemy, and marching six miles further to Wazirabad. He chose the latter course and crossed at Wazirabad without opposition. It is obvious that if he could have crossed at Ali-Sher-ki-Chuk with only a small loss he should have done so, but that is just the style of question which the leader of an independent command has always to settle for himself—the man on the spot is in the best position to judge exactly how much opposition he may expect. Thackwell, as the rest of his record shows, was not unduly cautious by temperament, and Sir Colin Campbell seems to agree with his decision which was also supported by Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) Baird Smith in his engineering report. Under these circumstances we are entitled to assume that Thackwell did as he best could in the matter of the fords.

With regard to Thackwell's reason for not bringing his troops immediately into action, Colonel Wyllie urges express orders from Lord Gough. The force reached Wazirabad at 6 p. m. on December 1st, took 18 hours to cross, completing the crossing at noon on the 2nd, waited two hours for the native troops to take their meal, and then marched ten miles down the north bank of the Chenab to Dowrawala. At 6 a.m. on the 3rd Thackwell started again, intending to attack the Sikh position in front of Ramnaggar at 11 a.m., but in the meantime he received orders from Lord Gough not to attack until he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry and cavalry from Ramnaggar, crossing by the ford at Ghurri-ki-patten, which was now free of the enemy. Before the reinforcements arrived Thackwell was himself attacked by the Sikhs at Sadulapore, and repulsed them, but considering himself bound by his orders made no counteradvance, until he received a letter from Lord Gough, leaving him free to act as he thought best. This letter was only received at 3-30 p.m., when it was already too late to start a battle, as was shown by other engagements, notably that of Chilliawallah. The result of the flank movement was successful in clearing the Chenab of the enemy, who retired to the Jhelum, leaving six guns, and destroying a large quantity of powder; but Lord Gough, having gained this advanage so easily, seemed to think that more might have been done in the way of inflicting loss on the retreating enemy. In this case the responsibility seems to rest between Lord Gough who gave too hard and fast orders to an independent commander and General Thackwell who shrank from the responsibility of disobeying his orders in deference to the local situation. Thackwell did summon a council of his officers to consider the question of an advance, and they were all against it except General Pennyquick; but that was largely on account of the lateness of the hour. It is sometimes the duty of an independent commander to take the responsibility on himself of modifying his orders to suit newly-arising conditions, and the man who does this with the most accurate judgement is the best general, but considering that Thackwell was only some ten miles from Lord Gough, and had three or four communications from him in the course of the day, he had some right not to consider himself in an independent position. Colonel Wyllie things that Lord Gough did not do full justice to Thackwell in his despatches, because he kept no duplicate of the orders he sent him. On the 5th of December he wrote to Thackwell asking for copies of the orders; but before the copies had been received his despatch to Lord Dalhousie was already sent. This undoubtedly gave an opening for inaccurate remembrance of his own instructions.

WITH regard to indigent persons proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment, the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, Limited, have communicated to all concerned the following generous concession:—"We will grant free third class return tickets (available for four months) to indigent persons travelling over the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, on the requisition of a Government servant empowered in that behalf by the Government of Madras or Bombay or by the Mysore Durbar, as the case may be. The concession will also be extended to attendants in the case of women, children or aged persons.

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THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 5th January give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Harvesting of rice completed. Estimated outturn of rice poor. Rabi operations completed except sowing of barley. Germination satisfactory. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujaval, Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week. Wheat and gram in Dhandhuka taluka; cotton, castor-oil seeds, wheat and barley in Daskroi taluka; wheat, gram, barley and cotton in Sanand taluka and wheat, in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Wheat, chillies, barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka and wheat and barley in Daskroi taluka and Modasa petha. Harvesting of rice nearly completed in Viramgam taluka and of maize commenced in Modasa petha. Picking of cotton completed in Dhandhuka taluka. Sowing of wheat and gram nearly completed in Parantij taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient. Prices of cotton and cereals stationary.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week. Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol mahal and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and poor in Dohad taluka. Cutting of grass in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week. Harvesting of rice in progress and of pulses nearly completed. Rabi sowing completed. Rabi crops and tobacco being irrigated wherever possible. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Wheat and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks generally filled.

BROACH.

No rain during week. Standing crops of cotton, wheat, jowari and pulses in good condition and somewhat benefited by the prevailing cold weather. Harvesting of kharif, jowari almost completed. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Jambusar taluka. Area under different crops normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot petha and fair to poor in A'mod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

No rain during week. Harvesting of jowari continues throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops generally good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Dahanu and Mahim talukas and Umbargoan petha and Jawhar State. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection of rab materials completed in Salsette taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

KOLABA.

No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Germination of rabi crops satisfactory. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal,

RATNAGIRI.

No rain during week. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful, Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

No rain during week. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Cutting of sugarcane continues. Rabi sowing in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fooder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting of jowari completed. Threshing of bajri in pogress in Pachora taluka and of jowari commenced in Chopda and Raver talukas and Edalabad petha. Estimated outturn of bajri good, and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat and gram fair to poor in dry land and fair to good in irrigated land. Picking of cotton almost completed, except Amalner and Erandol talukas and Edalabad petha where it is in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Taloda taluka. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri, Nandurbar and Shirpur talukas. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sakri, Nandurbar and Taloda talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing.

NASIK.

No rain during week. Rabi sowing and harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed everywhere except in Baglan Taluka where sowing of wheat is in progress. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Yeola, Kalvan, Nandgaon, Peint and Malegaon talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Nandgaon taluka, Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in Nasik, Sinnar, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas, and on account of excessive cold in Nandgaon taluka, and in good condition in Igatpuri and Baglan talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers still appear in some villages of Nasik taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegoon taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka where it is dear. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient, except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas where it is deficient. Water-supply for irrigation sufficient, except in Malegaon taluka where it is deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops almost over. Jowari crop withering for want of moisture in light soil. Rabi crops in garden lands in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

No rain during week. Jowari crop damaged by disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Standing rabi crops in fair condition except in the eastern parts of the district where rabi Jowari is not turning out so well as was expected. Threshing of bajri in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Area under rabi crops normal in Junner and Khed talukas, Ambegaon petha and Bhor State, double the normal in Mulshi petha, 56, 38, 16, 5 and 30 per cent. above normal in Sirur, Bhimthadi Purandhar and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha respectively, and 31 and 7 per cent. below normal in Haveli and Maval talukas respectively. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture in poor soil. Area sown under rabi crops in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate.

SATARA.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition, but need rain, especially in eastern talukas. Estimated outturn of khari crops fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply addequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of Kharif crops completed. Standing rabi crops withering except in low lands and black soil. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor exceptt in Muddebihal taluka where the estimated outturn of kharif crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Inditalukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green grass diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking-water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week. Harvesting of rice completed and of kharif jowari in progress. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated out turn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Prospects of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Athni and Gokak talukas and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in some places. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in two talukas. Harvesting of rice continues in six talukas and of early jowari in ten talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week. Wheat being irrigated. Wheat, gram and cotton crops flourishing. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Cotton, jowari and other crops in good condition in parts of Baroda and Sidhpur mahals, and rabi crops in fair condition in all the mahals. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in Kadi and Kalol mahals and of jowari in parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions. Sugarcane and wheat crops in Damnagar mahal, cotton, castor-oil seeds, and other crops in Kadi and Kalol mahals, tobacco in Petlad mahal and ginger in Gandevi mahal being irrigated. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi and Kodinar mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing wheat, rape-seed and gram crops in flourishing condition. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available in Palanpur State. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

No rain during week. Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Cotton in fair condition except in Rapar taluka where it is damaged by wind. Harvesting of jowari continues in Anjar taluka and commenced in other talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

AFTER active competition among British, French, and German firms, a contract for 2,300 military saddles has been secured from the Ottoman Government by a British firm.

THE Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, says that during the week ending, 19th December, 1908, there were 1,070 births registered in the 43 large municipal towns (572 males and 498 females), giving a birth-rate of 38 per mile of population, and 1,799 deaths were registered (942 males and 357 females), giving a death-rate of 64 per mile of population. The death rates registered in the four largest towns were as follows:—Delhi 78 against 66 in the corresponding week of the previous year; Lahore 58 against 43; Amritsar 115 against 62; and Multan 57 against 37. There were 4 deaths reported from plague in Ferozepore and 3 in Gujranwala. Of the 5 deaths from small-pox, 2 each were registered in Jhijir and Multan, and 1 in Rawalpindi. Of the 1,165 deaths from fever, 261 were registered in Amritsar, 188 in Delhi, 161 in Lahore, 46 in Bhera, 4 in Multan, 24 in Ludhiana, 23 in Sialkot, 22 in Rawalpindi, 21 in Sirsa, 19 each in Palwal and Kasur, 18 in Jhang-Maghiana, 17 each in Hissar, Gujranwala and Gujarat, 16 each in Karnal, Wazirabad and Dera Ghazi Khan, 15 each in Khushab and Pind Dadan Khan, 14 each in Bhiwani and Chiniot, 13 Tanda-Umar, 12 each in Hansi, Sonepat and Ferozepore, 11 each in Rohtak and Jullundur, 10 each in Kaithal, Panipat and Batala, 9 in Rewari, 7 each in Jhajar Jagadhri and Jhelum, 6 each in Ambala and Jlalalpur 5 each in Rohtak and Lyallpur, 4 in Jagraon, 3 each in Shahabad and Hoshiarpur and 2 in Kartarpur.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOWNS FOR THE RIVIERA.

Every woman, writes our Paris lady correspondent, who indulges in the luxury of a winter in the south if she is not already within sight of the enchanted regions, is beginning to dream of the roses and oleanders the cascades of pink geraniums, and the beds of fragrant lilies of the valley which help to make her El Dorado so desirable. Even the meteorological prophets who record that at present a sunny little corner of England of which the French woman knows very little—to wit, Cornwall—has been enjoying an orgy of fine weather which puts other winter resorts in Europe to the blush cannot detract from the glamour which lingers round the special part of the world to which the Parisienne may have given her allegiance. To paraphrase Kipling's words. "If you've 'eard the South a' callin,' you won't never 'eed naught else." and for an irresistible Red Piper melody which draws the soul out of us for very longing there is nothing to beat the nostalgie which one feels for the dusty roads, with their dazzling bits of scenery, and the gay daily programme which leaves little time for the more mundane aspects of life, and which is more or less one long holiday from coffee in the morning to coffee at night.

SHADES OF LILAC AND BLUE.

Naturally enough the question of frocks and frills is looming very large at present, and few women care to spread their wing for their winter migrations without an adequate wardrobe to take with them. The Paris houses are very busy preparing for the Riviera season, and very lovely the materials and soft, clear colourings promise to be. For elegant and somewhat costly gowns silk cashmere still holds its own, and in a delicate shade of lilac—a delightful revival of an old colour which should never decline in favour—it is certain to provide the basis for a good many toilettes. But apart from the genuine old-fashioned tint, there is a faint bluish shade, likewise known as lilac, which almost suggests plumbago, but is slightly warmer, and which makes up charmingly, while another great favourite which is also used con amore is the fine shade of blue which is known to the Americans as "Alice" blue, and is in reality a very soft and most becoming pastel tint less green than Nattier, though of that order and worthy to be classed in the same category, not content with introducing fresh colour into the scheme for Riviera wear, the manufacturers have introduced for evening dresses a new make of bright satin, which promises to be a great success this season, as it does not cockle, fray, or shrivel when it comes into contact with carpet or floor.

NEW FABRIC WITH LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The name by which this charming fabric is known is "crocodile" satin, and it is noticeable that, although the surface is plain, it has curious broken lights and shades in it, which give a very effective suggestion of crocodile leather. This material so far is not to be procured in many shades, but in a lovely soft wood brown tint it is both rich and handsome, and in a vivid tone of peacock blue is likely to prove much in request.

BROWN IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT TINTS.

There are, of course, the usual supply of Ottoman silks scheduled for the evening gowns which are being prepared for the South, but, as a matter of fact, the present style of clinging garment lends itself far more successfully to plain surfaces and plain colours than fancy. Happy are the women who can wear brown and look their best in it, for different shades of this colour seem to be specially smiled upon by the sartorial gods, and are more beautiful even than those introduced last season, the enormous range of variations in the one tint, which ran the whole length of the scale, being each unquestionably charming and full of distinction.

DEMAND FOR SOFT MATERIALS.

Greek tulle is a little out of favour at present, and finer makes are being used in preference. The keynote of all the toilettes of the present day is, in fact softness, and only materials which can be justly so described are accepted by the leading houses who cater for the fashionable world. Some curiously successful gowns are being made for the South and for Egypt, of a new cotton cloth, very thin, fine, and cobwebby, and irregularly "crepe." This is, in fact, a cotton crepe, and makes up so charmingly hat it is little wonder that at the present moment it shows signs of carrying all before it. Its introduction this season is sure to be the preface to its reappearance next summer—Riviera fashions nearly always proving to be the long shadows which are cast before the events of the summer season—and it is well to bear it in mind and give due attention to its significance. Added to this, it has more character than cotton voile, and is less flimsy to wear, keeping its condition in a manner beyond reproach, and lending itself quite kindly even to the onslaught of the blanchisseuse, who is apt to work havoc with the best materials. Then for summer skirts it will prove invaluable, and probably make quite an important reputation for itself. For the South, colours are less in request than pure white, and very pretty little frocks, some of which are the quintessence of simplicity, are being evolved of this fabric.

COTTON CLOTHS WHICH RESEMBLE SHANTUNG.

There are, besides, cotton cloths which bear a very strong resemblance to rich Shantungs, and which are being used by tailors for some of their chef d'œuvres in the realm of smart and practical walking suits. Small stripes are very popular on a white ground, and of these the favourite is a delicate grey which produces a pale grey material, or a broken black line which has very much the same effect. Where the question of the evergreen navy or black dress serges comes under consideration, and without which no woman's wardrobe can ever be considered complete, especially in the matter of her outfit for the South, tailors seem, by general consent to have discarded plain cloths altogether. All the materials used for the purpose have a more or less marked design upon them, which includes checks or stripes or, again, checks formed of stripes, but all in the same colour. These finely-finish'd French serges lend themselves remarkably well to the decorative style which distinguished the tailor-made of the moment. In the navys a richer and more purplish tone than formerly is noticeable in place of the severer and colder shade of blue, which latter is, for the nonce, pretty generally rejected in his connection; while another point which it is impossible to overlook is the fact that faced cloth appears to be temporarily under a cloud as regards some of the leading tailors.

GOWN OF BLACK SILK CASHMERE.

To return to the subject of cashmeres for the South, there is a very handsome one of black silk which is only just completed, and whose blackness is relieved in a graceful and original way. The dress is a draped tunic, showing low on the left side a panel of black net over white. This net is embroidered in flat silks in autumn shades of rich golden brown, dull yellows, and reds. The same embroidery shows on the bodice on the right side, where the drapery falls low from the neck, exposing this under corsage, while the yoke and sleeves are of plain black net, and a girdle of the same in soft silk encircles the waist and provides the finishing touch.

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BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF.

Wimbledon Cup.

The above competition was held over the Bombay Course on Wednesday and Thursday this week, when 31 players competed for the Cup which is held for one year. On the first day Mr. C. A. Russ lead with the excellent score of 39 strokes, the next best scores being 41 and 42 returned by Messrs. A. L. S. Roberts and R. D. England. The best return made on the second day was by Mr. E. E. Coombs who did the nine holes in 40, who on the first day played an indifferent game and only returned a card of 44. Mr. C. A. Russ, who continued to play steadily, was round in 41 and thus wins the Cup with a gross score of 80 which was a good performance. A handicap competition for both Seniors and Juniors was held at the same time. In the former Mr. Russ was also victorious as with a handicap of 2 strokes he finished up the 18 holes with a nett 78, the next best scores being 83 returned by Messrs. Roberts and England. In the Junior Class, Mr. E.B. Ousley, with a liberal handicap of 18, won the prize. He played a steady round of 45 on the first day, and although taking 53 for the second round he just managed to win the prize by one stroke from Messrs. Barraclough, Harrington and Thomson, whose nett scores were 81. The following is the result :—

CUP COMPETITION.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Result.
Mr. C. A. Russ	39	41	80
Mr. A. L. S. Roberts	40	41	81
Mr. R. D. England	41	42	83
Mr. E. E. Coombs	44	40	84
Mr. G. H. Roberts	44	41	85
Mr. B. Aitken	46	41	86
Mr. S. R. Macdonald	47	46	93
Mr. J. Thompson	45	48	93
Rear-Admiral Hewett	47	50	97
Mr. L. Barraclough	49	48	97
Mr. H. E. Harrington	47	50	97
Mr. E. B. Ousley	45	53	98
Mr. E. Walker	49	50	99
Mr. E. E. Sair	47	55	102
Mr. A. E. Kebblewhite	57	54	111

SENIOR HANDICAP.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
Mr. C. A. Russ	80	2	78
Mr. A. L. S. Roberts	81	+2	83
Mr. R. D. England	83	Scr.	83
Mr. E. E. Coombs	84	Scr.	84
Mr. G. H. Roberts	85	Scr.	85
Mr. R. Aitken	86	Scr.	86
Mr. S. R. Macdonald	93	6	87

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
Mr. E. B. Ousley	98	18	80
Mr. L. Barraclough	97	16	81
Mr. H. Harrington	97	16	81
Mr. J. Thompson	93	12	81
Mr. E. E. Sair	102	18	84
Mr. E. Walker	99	12	87
Rear-Admiral Hewett	97	8	89
Mr. A. E. Kebblewhite	111	18	93

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. The Annual Racquets Tournament will be held during the Race Week, commencing 15th February.

2. All Officers of any of the Services and Members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana are eligible.

3. The events are as follows :—
   (a) Open Singles.
   (b) Handicap Singles.
   (c) Handicap Doubles.

4. Conditions.
   (a) The winner of the Open Singles is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning or until the next year's winner is declared, and will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a Cup, value Rs. 50, with his name and year engraved thereon and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court.

The Challenge Cup is not to be taken out of India. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Challenge Cup permanently.

   (b) & (c) Cups will be presented to the winners of these events.

   (c) Partners will be drawn by lot and handicapped.

5. Handicapping and the drawing of ties will be effected at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.

6. In each round the best of five games will be played.

7. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court.

8. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 7th February, 1909, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been :—

1885 Capt. B. B. Russell, R. E.
1886 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1887 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1888 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1889 Mr. F. T. Richard.
1890 Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
1891 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1892 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1893 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1894 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1895 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1896 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C.
1897 Mr. E. C. Bradford, R. I. R.
1898 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C.
1899 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C.
1900 Maj. S. Menzies, R. F.
1901 Mr. M. D. Wood, W. Y. R.
1902 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C.
1903 Mr. E. S. Sandys, R. E.
1904 Mr. A. H. C. Kearsey, Y. & L. Regt.
1905 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A.
1906 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A.
1907 Maj. C. Wigram, 18th Lancers.
1908 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A.

The Extension of the Tournament is a tentative measure and it is hoped that the events will fill well.

The Racquets Committee would be willing to include also

(d) Open Doubles, and

(e) Public Schools or Service Doubles if sufficient entries are forthcoming.

B. C. READE,
Hony. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

HOCKEY.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 7.

The above Tournament two games were played simultaneously to-day. The Worcesters from Ahmednagar beat the Bombay Volunteer Artillery by 3 goals to nil, and the 3rd Sappers and Miners defeated the 127th Baluchis by 1 goal to love.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A gathering of about 50 people assembled at the meet of the Bombay Foxhounds, which was held on the flats near the Kennels yesterday morning. The holiday season having come to an end, one noticed the return of some familiar faces of sportsmen who have been absent during the last fortnight spending a short vacation away from their accustomed haunts. The atmosphere was cool and the ground being covered with a heavy dew, the elements pointed to a good scenting morning and the first class gallop we subsequently enjoyed fully came up to our expectations. As soon as daylight permitted a move was made for the cover—which lies close by the dry tank in the direction of Parla. The pleasing music from the pack told us in a short space of time that an object of the chase was in the neighbourhood, and hounds at once proceeded to run away over a good stretch of rice fields and out on to the open Melon ground. At rare speed the pack fled across this Melon ground to the foot of Sahar Hill, where it is our custom to meet from time to time. Rushing round the base of the hill hounds headed for Bomanwadi Village, but before reaching the houses they turned straight across the finely banked valley of the same name the pace being as fast as the hardest of thrusters could wish for. Continuing through the scrub on the far side of the valley they piloted us over a grand line of paddy fields without even a house until we reached the Andheri Road. Galloping for about a hundred yards down this road, we turned to the left by the stone Cross and away to the North of the village of Marole. Pushing on we arrive at a well known Mango Tope, which is surrounded on three sides by huge cactus hedges and on the fourth by an uncompromising stone wall. Many people intimately acquainted with this locality deemed it advisable to keep to the south outside this enclosure, but others galloping straight through the Tope had to negotiate the wall at the far end as best they could. The protruding branches of the trees prevent one being able to put a horse fairly and squarely at the wall, and it consequently becomes somewhat of a necessity to scramble over it, but the drop on the landing side makes things still more unpleasant. However leaving this trap behind us we find a hardy ford across the backwater and follow on after the pack across some firm grass lands until we reach a big hill, which is thickly planted with a crop of aloes, by no means nice things to ride over as the sharp edged and pointed leaves have so often been known to cut a horses legs in the most merciless fashion. However the hounds checked on this hill and we were consequently able to work our way round the hill on a wide cart track and so escape the dangers of the thorny aloe plants skirting the factory, the hooter of which appeared to announce our approach by making a deafening noise similar to that of about twenty motor car horns being blown altogether. We arrived at the Vehar Road through one of the iron gates. Hounds had some difficulty in again picking up the scent, and a somewhat slow hunt was carried on for a considerable time longer through the woods in front of us, but on finally reaching the stone bund which encloses one side of Vehar Lake, the chase had to be abandoned. The gallop from the find in the wood by the Parla Tank all the way to the aloe Hill was little short of perfect. The country traversed was some of the choicest in Salsette and the pace throughout was a cracker. What can have caused the scent to fail on the aloe Hill it is difficult to explain, but it is often in no way an easy matter to accurately define. All of us who had taken part in the gallop will look back upon it with the utmost pleasure. Any amount of first class jumping and very little Melon ground or stoney country, and the pace exceptionally fast throughout. What more can anybody desire?

Hounds next meet on the 10th instant at Sahar Hill.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 9th January.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeits at 6 p.m. on Thursday 7th January 1909.

AUCTION PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Manlock, Epitome, Peria Doray, Child's Guide, Gunner, Rosewater and Manjess.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—About 9 furlongs.—Gladiator, Meazer, Dhafer, Lofan, Dilerjung, Wild Poppy, Hadee, Chungez, Dumra, Moscow, Nooman, Moonim, Colaba, Antica, Young Salanic, Urgent, Sahoon, Hoodaib and Aden. Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—about 6 furlongs.—Bay Middleton, Creditor, Grey Falcon, Sir Jamal, Darby, Rose, Mint, Real Blood, Gopal, Young Gazelle, Shanwar, Disfigure, Sahoon, Lassa, Godolphin, Light, Mursook, Caravan and Selection.

THE NEW LILLIPUTS PLATE.—In accordance with general conditions clause 2 (e) the race is divided and the draw is as follows :—

THE 1st NEW LILLIPUTS PLATE.—Winchester, Patras, Salar, Hareb, Prime Minister, Perkis, Budwar, Khan Khanan, Field Marshal, Young Achilles, Seberian, Hassan Beg.

THE 2nd NEW LILLIPUTS PLATE.—Mundoor, Muslim, Kazalan, Melodrama, Samire, Sheriff, Pure Gem, Duxion, York, Eustace, Hyder, First Class.

THE STRANGERS PLATE.—In accordance with general conditions clause 2 (e) the race is divided and the draw is as follows :—

THE 1ST STRANGERS PLATE.—White Gown, King Emperor, Zoobser Flag, Malta, Pleader II, Zamorin, Hyder, Subhan, Zanizel, Jadir, Thaboor, Thousand, Fruit Salt, Hurgon, Americus, Royal Standard.

THE 2ND STRANGERS PLATE.—Rubio, King Henry, Darwin, Hundred, Daghestan, Red Breast, Confederacy, Beyhaar, Thavil, Patel, Racer, Marmarees, Burtho, Brukat, Goldman.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 7th January.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

In addition to the Races already advertised for Saturday next 9th instant there will be a race for Ships' Boats.—Course No. 17 reversed.—Start at 3-50 p.m.

THE following memorandum regarding salutes on ceremonial occasions when the Viceroy is present is published for information and future guidance:—"When the National Anthem is played on the occasion of a salute, given either by troops on parade, or by a guard of honour, and the Viceroy is present, His Excellency alone salutes. On such occasions officers in uniform stand to attention, and others take off their hats."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN BENGAL.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under the cotton crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·38 per cent. of the total area under cotton crops in India.]

Explanatory.—This forecast deals with the estimates of the area sown with cotton crops (both early and late) and also gives an estimate of their probable outturn.

Character of the Season.—The principal districts in which the early cotton crop is grown are the Sonthal Parganas, Sambalpur, Manbhum, Singhbum and Ranchi. The condition of the crop is reported to be good except in parts of the Sonthal Parganas where it has suffered from deficient rain as well as in Sambalpur and Angul where it was injured by excessive rain in August. The late veriety is important in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Singhbhum and Cuttack. It is sown both before and after the rainy season. Subsequent to the report issued in October, further sowings were made in Bankura and Puri in Cuttack sowings have not commenced yet. In Saran. the most important of the late cotton-growing districts and also in Singhbhum, the condition of the crop is reported to be fair, but from want of rain it has suffered in Muzaffarpur and in some other districts of the Patna Division.

Area sown.—The area sown with early cotton is now estimated at 34,109 acres as against 35,341 acres estimated as the area under cultivation last year. The area sown up to now with late cotton amounts to 29,667 acres.

The date of harvesting of the early variety was normal.

The estimate given of early cotton comes to 4,919 bales, and that of late cotton to 8,845 bales. The corresponding outturns last year were 3,654 and 10,768 bales respectively. Adding to these estimates 5 per cent, for the crop grown in the Native States, for which no statistics are recorded, the total early and late crop works up now to 5,165 and 9,287 bales respectively.

RICE IN BENGAL.

(On an average of five years ending 1906-07, the area under winter rice in the territory to which the forecast relates has represented some 28·2 per cent. of the total area under winter rice in British India.)

Character of the Season.—Ante-monsoon showers were defective in April and May and in the beginning of June. The monsoon broke about the middle of June when heavy showers fell in South-West Bengal. Elsewhere the fall was below the normal. In July and August, ample rain was received throughout the Province, Bihar excepted. The fall was heavy in South-West Bengal in July, and in Orissa in July and August, and crops suffered somewhat in parts of these tracts. Some scanty rain then set in and continued throughout September excepting in Saran, Champaran and Puri, where more than the normal fall was recorded. In the first week of October, the rainfall was general, and good showers were received in the Presidency Division, in North Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but in the week following the Province suffered from drought especially in Bihar, and in some of the districts of Lower Bengal. In Bihar, the season has been unfavorable. The scarcity of rain, which characterised the early part of the season, prevented the normal area being sown, and the failure of the hathiya rains aggravated the injury, and it is now estimated that very little above a 40 per cent. crop will be harvested in that part of this Province. In large tracts in Darbhanga, the crops have been so bad that raiyats have had to cut them for fodder. Reports of good crops have been received from Orissa and Chota Nagpur but in the flooded tracts of Balasore and the drought affected tracts of Palamau the crops have suffered.

Area Cultivated.—The area sown and cultivated with winter rice this year is much smaller than that of last year. The total area sown from the reports received from District Officers comes up to 17,935,600 acres as against 19,836,300 acres sown last year and a normal area of 20,831,800 acres. The deficit is due to the withholding of the usual rainfall in Bihar especially at the sowing season.

Outturn.—Appendix I attached to this report shows that Sambalpur and Manbhum estimate 108 per cent. crops and that Bankura and Singhbhum estimate normal crops. Khulna and Ranchi give estimates of 92 per cent. and 97 per cent. crops, respectively. From eight districts, reports have been received of 80 to 89 per cent. crops, from four districts of 73 to 78 per cent. crops, and from six districts of 50 to 61 per cent. crops. In the remaining districts, the outturn has been poor as will be seen from the following figures—(Jessore 47 per cent.); (Nadia 41 per cent.); Monghyr 39 per cent.); (Purnea 36 per cent.); (Patna 32 per cent., ; (Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur each 31 per cent.); (Saran 28 per cent.); and (Darbhanga 13 per cent.)

The outturn from the reports now received works up to 72 per cent. of a normal crop against 80 per cent, which was the estimate given in the first forecast. Accepting this estimate, the total outturn for the Province this year may be taken as 142,313,500 cwts. of cleaned rice against 115,860,200 cwts. estimated for 1907.

BHADOI IN BENGAL.

[On an average of five years ending 1906-07 the area under autumn rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6·0 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.]

Character of the Season.—In Orissa and Chota Nagpur, weather conditions were generally favourable. In Lower Bengal, excepting Nadia and Murshidabad, a fair outturn is expected. The crops have, however, suffered from excessive rain in July as well as from the attacks of insect pests in most districts. In Bihar, the season has been very unfavourable. The want of rain during the monsoon season and the early cessation of rain thereafter affected the crops badly and a poor outturn is now anticipated. The season has not been favourable for the Province.

Area sown.—The total area under the cultivation of bhadoi crops for the present year is estimated at 9,026,000 acres against 9,251,000 acres last year. The estimate of the total normal area is 9,452,000 acres.

Outturn.—From the Appendix, it will be seen that Sambalpore and Singhbhum report 108 and 100 per cent. crops. Four Districts estimate 91 to 97 per cent. crops, 3 districts 80 to 87 per cent. and 13 districts 70 to 79 per cent. crops. The outurn in Howrah and Champaran is estimated at 68 and 62 per cent, while the Monghyr anticipates a 54 per cent. crop. In Murshidabad and Saran 49 per cent. crops are expected in Nadia and Purnea 45 per cent. crops, in Muzaffarpur a 43 per cent. crop, in Bhagalpur a 41 per cent. crop, in Darbhanga a 40 per cent. crop and in Patna a 38 per cent. crop. Comparing the reports issued in the preliminary forecast with those now received, it appears that the outturn has improved in 9 districts, and has deteriorated in 10 districts.

The total outturn of all "bhadoi" crops in the Province is estimated at 65 per cent., of the normal against 68 per cent., estimated in the preliminary forecast. Last year's outturn was 72 per cent. The outturn of autumn rice from District returns works out to 68 per cent. of the normal. Accepting this figure, the total yield of cleaned autumn rice amounts to 21,914,100 cwts. against 23,455,500 cwts. estimated for last year.

INDIGO IN BENGAL.

(On the average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under Indigo in the territory to which the forecast relates has represented some 36·7 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.)

Character of the Season.—Indigo is chiefly cultivated in the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and the season in these three districts was a bad one, owing to want of moisture. A smaller area was sown than in previous years and the growth of the crop was barely affected. The percentage figures, have in the past been calculated on the actual outturn of indigo, but as the Java variety yields a much higher rate per acre than the Sumatrana the percentage figures are unduly high.

Area Sown.—The area sown this year as compared with the two preceding years is given below :—

	Acres.
1908	135,300
1907	146,800
1906	137,800

Character of the Crop.—In North Bihar a better outturn has been obtained from the second cuttings and the outturn is higher in these districts than what was sown in the first forecast. The Muzaffarpur crop is estimated at 102 per cent., Saran 75 per cent., Darbhanga 73 per cent., and Champaran 68 per cent. In Monghyr 63 per cent. is anticipated and in Bhagalpur and Purnea 50 per cent. only. The Provincial outturn of the crop in North Bihar, including Monghyr, amounts to 77 per cent. of a normal crop and in lower Bengal and the minor districts of Bihar to 52 per cent. The average for the whole Province is estimated at 73 per cent. of the normal.

The total outturn of the crop for the Province from the district return received works out to 26,331 factory maunds.

Messrs. Moran and Co.'s estimate of the crop which has been manufactured this year is 25,500 factory maunds for Bihar and Lower Bengal. Last year's crop according to trade returns was 26,500 factory maunds.

SPRING OILSEED IN BENGAL.

[On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under linseed and rape and mustard in the territory to which this forecast relates have represented some 22·5 and 12·7 per cent., respectively, of the total area under these crops in British India].

Explanatory.—Under orders of the Government of India, three forecasts of the Spring oilseed crops are to be issued :—the first forecast on the 20th December, the second on the 1st March and the third on the 15th May. The first forecast now being issued deals with estimates of the area sown up to date with all kinds of oilseeds excepting "sesamum" for which four separate forecasts will be published.

Area Sown.—Oilseeds of different kinds are grown chiefly in Bihar and in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The total area sown up to now, this year, with them, til excepted, is estimated at 1,538,300 acres against 1,403,100 acres estimated as the area last year. The normal area under the crops is returned as 2,170,100 acres. Sowings still continue in Purnea. The full normal area could not be sown owing to the drought that prevailed since the second week of October.

Character of the season and the general condition of the crops—In September, the rainfall was below the average. In the first week of October, good showers were received all over the Province, but since then there has been little or no rain. Sowings began as early as September, but the absence of rain since October hindered the progress of sowings and also affected the growth of the crops in several districts. The general conditions of the crops is, in most districts, still reported to be fair, but rain is yet badly wanted. Prospects are reported to be poor in parts of Burdwan, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Patna, Darbhanga and Purnea.

WHEAT IN BENGAL.

[On an average of five years ending 1906-07 the area under wheat in territory, to which this forecast relates, has represented some 4·31 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.]

The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the territory now reported on has in the five years ending 1906-07 averaged (a) 38·1 per cent. and (b) 1·8 per cent., respectively.

Explanatory.—This is the first of the three forecast of the wheat crop which are issued annually under the orders of Government. The present forecast deals with estimates of the areas sown up to now together with the general condition of the crop.

Area Sown.—Wheat is chiefly cultivated in Bihar. The total area sown up to now is estimated at 1,179,800 acres against 1,003,100 acres estimated for the corresponding period last year. The increase in the area sown this year is due to the fact that most of the paddy fields in Bihar that were left fallow owing to drought have been sown with this crop. Sowings are still in progress in Champaran.

Character of the season and general condition of the crop.—In September the rainfall was below the average. In the first week of October, showers were received all over the Province but since then the rains ceased. Sowings began early in September but the absence of rain since October hindered the progress of sowings and also affected the growth of the crop in many districts. In Bihar where the crop is most important, the prospects are reported to be fair in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and on the diara lands of Bhagalpur as well as in parts of the Santhal Parganas. But more rain is urgently wanted. The crop is poor in Darbhanga, Purnea, in parts of Gaya, the Sonthal Parganas as well as in Hazaribagh. It is fairly good in Nadia and in Murshidabad. Insect pests did some damage in Gaya and Monghyr.

THE section of the Nagda Muttra Railway, immediately to the north of Kotah, will be opened for traffic within the next few weeks.

DURING the week ending 5th January, 7,437 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay of which 7.427½ were shipped to China, 4½ shipped to Zanzibar and 5 purchased by the farmer at Ahmednagar.

THE Sir Charles Elliott Scholarship which was founded by the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, has, on the recommendation of the Principal, Sibpur Civil Engneering College, been awarded by the Committee to Mr. Muhammad Fazullah, a deserving Mahomedan student, tenable for five years. Few Mahomedan students of the Punjab, join the Engineering Department of the Civil Engineering College, the standard of qualification for admission being the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University, and the cost of education in that Department being high. Mr. M. Obaidullah, who held the Mahomedan Literary Society Elliott Scholarship for a period of five years at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, having done well, was granted a Government of India Technical Scholarship tenable for three years at Birmingham University. The Committee have received report of satisfactory progress of Mr. Obaidullah.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A PETITION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED.

THE Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, disposed of the petitions of Badrudin Ameerudin, a first class head constable, praying that the case pending against him before Mr. H. B. Clayton, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, W.D. West Khandesh, on charges under sections 211 and 323 of the Penal Code, be transferred to any other Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown: and Mr. P. D. Bhide for the opponent.

The petitioner, a first class head constable of the Petha Navapur, stated that he was at present resident in Bombay. He, together with Constable Vazir Imam, stood charged before Mr. Clayton at the instance of one Devlya bin Avashya, a Mauchi Bhil. On the 20th February last, the co-accused instituted proceedings before a third class Magistrate against Devlya for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in a street. Along with some others, the petitioner was summoned by the Magistrate and examined as a witness. The Magistrate discharged Devlya and sent the proceedings to a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, directing the petitioner's prosecution and of some others. Against that order, the petitioner applied to the High Court, and it was held that the whole enquiry before the Magistrate was void "ab initio." Subsequently Devlya instituted a complaint before Mr. Clayton, charging petitioner and Constable Wazir with offences under sections 323 and 211, and the enquiry was pending before him. Petitioner was afraid that he would not have a fair and impartial trial before Mr. Clayton, for reasons given. On the 5th November last, the Magistrate granted an adjournment of the petitioner's case, but refused to transfer it, and remarked that if he transferred the case to any other Magistrate, it would be spoiled, and that he would not fail to punish the petitioner; another application, for a transfer was also refused. On the 5th November, *i. e.*, the day to which the case had been adjourned, the Magistrate went out shooting, and the complainant Devlya and his witnesses went with him as beaters, and Devlya was the recipient of the "inam" distributed by the Magistrate. Petitioner was afraid that a fair and impartial enquiry could not be had before Mr. Clayton, as he had expressed an opinion on the merits of the case before it was heard.

Their Lordships order in the matter was as follows: —Mr. Clayton has been transferred, so that it is not necessary to go into this application, which is therefore rejected.

PARTITION OF PROPERTY.

Question of Adverse Possession.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of in second appeal, a case against the decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, District Judge, Thana. The parties in the case were Shridhar Narayan Oke and another, original plaintiffs and respondents, and Amrita Raoji Rao, original defendant and appellant. Mr. B. V. Vidwans appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. J. R. Gharpure.

The facts of the case were that one Narayan, the father of the plaintiffs, obtained a decree against Damodar on a mortgage bond; and in execution of that decree he brought the property to sale. The property was purchased by Vishnu Ganesh. The suit had been instituted by Narayan against Damodar. As manager of the Joint Hindu Family, one Gangadhar, who was a co-parcener with Ganesh, obstructed the latter in taking possession, whereupon the latter instituted a suit against the former to remove the obstruction. The District Court decided that Ganesh was entitled to recover possession by partition of a moiety of the property. In execution of this decree, Ganesh gave a Darkhast to recover possession of a moiety. The Dharkast was sent to the Collector of Thana for execution, and the Huzar Surveyor, in effecting a partition, handed over to Ganesh possession of the land. Afterwards, Ganesh sold the property to one Vinayak and he in turn sold it to plaintiff under a sale deed. That is the title deed under which plaintiff has claimed. Meanwhile Gangadhar sold the plaint land to the defendant's father under a sale deed. The Sub-Judge of Thana, who originally tried the suit held that plaintiffs' claim was barred by limitation, because the defendant, and before him his vendor, had been in adverse possession from the date of the partition decree. In appeal, the District Judge, differing from the Subordinate Judge, held that the period when the partition was effected by the Collector in execution of the decree should not be taken into account, because the effect of that decree was to make plaintiff's predecessor in title, Ganesh, virtually a co-parcener with Gangadhar in place of Damodar entitled to joint possession or rather a tenancy in common in the family property and the possession of Gangadhar could not be adverse to the decree holder until the joint tenancy was severed by partition. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted and their Lordships after discussing the question of adverse possession, confirmed the decree of the Appellate Court with costs.

ROBBED AND THROWN INTO A WELL.

YESTERDAY, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal preferred by Abdulla walad Imam Saheb Noorji from a decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted him of an attempt to murder and cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment for each offense, the second to commence after the expiration of the first sentence.

The prosecution story was that the accused pushed a boy named Hussein into a well. He first took him into a deserted house, and the boy offering no resistance, had every opportunity of using the strength to the best advantage. Accused appeared to have won the confidence of Hussein. He sent away Gori, another boy who was there, and gave Hussein some rice and jagri. The paper containing the remains of this was afterwards found in the deserted house by the patel and "panch." Following his advantage up, the accused admired Hussein's oangies and said he wanted to have them copied. Thus he induced Hussein to let him remove them, and Hussein was under the impression that they would go to a sonear together and show the bangles to him. The deceitful means used by the accused were apparent. The nature of the solid bangles was such that the accused could not have removed them except with the boy's consent. The accused's dishonesty, said the Sessians Judge, might be presumed from the circumstances of the case. It was further conclusively proved by his subsequent conduct in pushing the boy into a well, and hiding the bangles. One witness saw the two boys and the accused together. Another saw the accused and Hussain looking into the well. Two others saw the boy with wet clothes after he had clambered out of the well. The accused afterwards shewed where he had hidden the bangles. The accused's confession corroborated Hussein's story, and the Sessions Judge had no doubt that the confession was made voluntarily and was true.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

POLICE COURT

THIEVING LASCAR.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Balsing Shivdutsing, a lascar employed at the Mahaluxmee Battery, was charged with stealing a quantity of lead belonging to the Bombay Municipality and another piece of the same metal belonging to the Bombay Gas Company. The complaint was that during the inquiry in a case where the accused was charged with robbing a hanker and refusing to pay him the price of the honey he purchased from him the police found the pieces of lead in the possession of the accused. A municipal and a gas company servant identified the lead as the property of the Municipality and the Gas Company. The accused was convicted and find Rs. 45 with the altecnative of one month's regorons imprisonment. The charge of theft in respect of the honey having been proved he was further sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to fifteen day's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF MONEY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. E. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Sabnis of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged one Syed Rehmat Khan with being in possession of a sum of money for which he could not satisfactorily account. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was found in possession of Rs. 740 for which he could not satisfactorily account at the Marine Lines station, from where he was going to entrain for Ahmedabad. The accused pleaded not guilty. Further hearing was adjourned.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	...
Teheran ...	7	12	10	2	12
Suez	7	14	hrs.	0	54

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costarica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

THE proclamation of five "Samitis" in Eastern Bengal is expected to have the effect of causing the early dissolution of those bodies. In such a case no necessity will rise for the prosecution of persons who are concerned in their management.

PERHAPS no city in India has developed so rapidly in recent years as Karachi, which according to some authorities, is yet destined to link India with London by rail, says "Indian Engineering." Karachi has everything in its favour both from its position on the Western Coast as well as from the fact of the rapidly expanding trade of the Hinterland behind it. The Karachi Port Trust has proved itself a most capable factor in the rapid development of the Port, and we are glad to notice from the annual report of the Chairman, which has reached us, that for the future of Karachi the Board are most sanguine. The Port Trust consider that their financial position is sound. Their Reserve Fund amounts to two-thirds of their maximum income, whilst every year they are adding to their assets by valuable buildings and plant, and, although the year 1908-09 promises to be one of grave trade depression, the Port Trust authorities, it is most satisfactory to learn, are enabled to carry on their various schemes with complete confidence, that they are fully justified by the rapidly expanding trade of the country behind Karachi.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 8.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

For Judgment.

21-08 Bicknell M and R. Abdul Hoossein Adamji Peerbhoy, vs Gangadhar Sadashiw Gokhale Raghavaya B and N.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

24-08 N M Cama Nusserwanji Muncherji Cama and others vs Dalsukhrae Bejnath Malvi H M and R.

34-of 1858 Jehangir G and B. Jamnadas Narandas Motiwalla and others vs Bai Gulab Thakurdas and Co.

28-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

16-08 Bhaishanker K and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.

34-08 T C G Bowen The Government of Bombay vs Esufalli Salebhai Nanu H and Co.

35-08 Crawford B and Co Bamanji Muncherji Gograt vs Mulji Damodardas Edgelow W and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M part heard.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M part heard.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P for postponment.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.

437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakerdas and Co.

513-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.

422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.

719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

423-07 Mirza M and M Ayshabtbi and others vs Ahmed bin Shaik Essa and others Thakurdas and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

261-08 M B Chothia Vais Motilal Ranchor vs Trihhowandas Mangaldas and others Nanu H and Co.

498-08 Dikshit D and S Kumar Shri Ramkachar vs Wormon and Co. the firm Bicknell M and R.

768-08 Little and Co Devji Wagji and others vs Cullianji Damoder Thakurdas and Co.

113-08 Captain and V The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Abdool Mowla and others Payne and Co H A Ghandy P S Bathwalla.

554-06 Raghvaya B and N Khansyalal

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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1909.

PERSIAN GULF MINERALS.

UNEXPLOITED mineral wealth exists in the Persian Gulf, to which attention is drawn in the new issue of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. The whole of the number is devoted to the geology of the Persian Gulf and the adjoining portions of Persia and Arabia, the writer being Mr. G. E. Pilgrim, of the Geological Survey of India. The section which is of most value to the business man is that relating to the economic geology. Southern Persia and the Gulf region do not present as favourable a field for prospecting operations as Northern Persia seems to. Petroleum alone, according to Mr. Pilgrim, seems to offer any promise of great financial success and the ultimate issue of the work which is being carried on in regard to it remains at present quite doubtful. It must however, he warns us, be remembered that most of the Arabian coast is still unknown and valuable economic products may yet await discovery there. Of petroleum and asphalt, Mr. Pilgrim has most to say. There is, to his mind, no question of the abundance throughout the area under consideration of what may be called petroleum manifestations. The existence of these has led to several attempts to obtain oil by boring, but none of these has been successful in any marked degree and the majority have been failures. The manifestations take the form of springs emitting sulphuretted hydrogen gas and depositing bitumen, paroxysmal outbursts beneath the sea as a result of which particles of floating bitumen are to be seen in greater or less quantity covering the water around the spot, and deposits of asphalt or bitumen. Appearances of this kind are met with in a broad belt extending along the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris in a north-west and south-east direction down the coast and into Baluchistan.

Mr. Pilgrim discusses the two theories which have been advanced to account for the origin of petroleum, with the object of determining which is the more likely to furnish the cause to which the petroleum in this area is due, but that concerns us little from an economical point of view. It is enough for us to know that exploitable petroleum in this part of Persia is to be looked for in the lowest beds of the Fars series, which in their lithological characters would afford as favourable a reservoir are could be desired. According to the recognised theories of petroleum storage, localities must be selected where the strata have a low anticlinal structure in which the rocks overlying the bituminous beds have not been denuded. These conditions are only partially fulfilled at the base of the low range of hills where the petroleum springs of Kasr-i-Shirin, Shushtar, Ramuz, Behbahan and Daliki are situated—in fact in all the localities where borings for petroleum have ever been conducted. Mr. Pilgrim is unable to say how far his remarks apply to different points along the foot of this range, but at Kasr-i-Shirin, in the Ramuz plain and at Daliki the beds are not very greatly disturbed, but form a fairly gentle anticlinal flexure. In all these places the basal beds of the Fars series lie quite near the surface and most of them, in fact, are exhibited as a scarped face on the hill side. In these circumstances, then, it is not considered wonderful that such petroleum as Mr. Pilgrim considers is disseminated throughout the formation should, in virtue of the laws of hydrostatic pressure, find an outlet at the foot of these hills. Also, since the greater portion of the formation has been laid bare for ages untold, it is evident that most of the petroleum which once existed in it has been wasted. As the whole thickness of strata in which the petroleum exists is probably not more than five hundred feet, any curtailment of it is a serious matter, apart from the removal of the impermeable cover which preserves the oil. Mr. Pilgrim does not presume to say whether anywhere along this line of the anticline the overlying beds of the series are undenuded, but in such a place, if it exists, he tells us, there will be more likelihood of obtaining large supplies of petroleum rather than where there are conspicuous surface shows.

Of sulphur, Mr. Pilgrim tells us he only saw two localities of any importance where mining was being carried on—at Khamir, east of Lingah, and at Bostanah, west of the same place. So small quantities, however, were diffused through the mass of rotten rhyolite that he does not consider even under the most favourable conditions of working and extracting the sulphur, sufficient profit will be attained to compensate for the labour required in the process. Of the commercial value of this mineral in the Gulf, Mr. Pilgrim has but a low opinion and believes the quantity too small to be of any material value. Iron is disseminated with unvarying constancy and great purity throughout the Hormuz series, but not in sufficient abundance to make it valuable economically, certainly not for export. Steatite or alum are found only in small quantities, but there are few areas in which gypsum is so universally spread as in the Persian Gulf, and Mr. Pilgrim recommends its use as cement or for the manufacture of plaster of paris, or as a surface-dressing in agriculture. It is plentiful and at many places between Lingah and Bandar Abbas gypsum of great purity has only to be dug out on the sea-shore and dropped into boats which are waiting for it. Salt is scattered throughout the Hormuz series in almost unlimited quantity. In the island of Kishm the salt attains a great degree of purity and is quarried in the salt caves of Namakdan and exported to the amount of some twenty thousand tons a year. A very pure deposit of salt exists at Kamarij, at the base of the Fars series on the Bushire-Shiraz road about a hundred miles from Bushire, but the overburden would probably, however, render it difficult to obtain. Mr. Pilgrim also tells us of a wealth of building-stone, the lime-stones of Oman and Masandam offering abundant material, whose value for the better kind of architectural work has been tested by their survival in the great buildings of antiquity. Some of the sandstones of the Bakhtiyari series on the Karun are handsome but not durable. Some of the rocks of the Oman series would take a fine polish and might be found serviceable, while the serpentine rock of Muscat would provide admirable road metal. Mr. Pilgrim's report is not calculated to produce a rush of capital in the direction of the Persian Gulf, but it goes far enough to indicate the potentialities of profitable mining operations on modern principles.

ENGLISH AND THE BURMESE.

THERE is a keen controversy waging in Rangoon over the subject of the nature of the teaching that should be given to Burmese children. The origin of the discussion was in a comment by Mr. Wedderspoon, who does not think that primary education should be given in English, however much the parents might desire it. He acknowledges that the parents are almost unanimous in their demand for English, but holds that no one ought to be allowed to begin English until he has had a good grounding of Burmese, arithmetic and geography. This, the "Rangoon Gazette" stigmatises as an arbitrary rule and complains that Mr. Wedderspoon advances no reason whatever in support of it. We hardly see why he should be expected to make a laborious proof of a self-evident fact. It is unquestionable that every child should have a good knowledge of its mother tongue before attempting what must necessarily be a harder task. The usual arguments are advanced that a child has a better chance of getting on in the world by possessing a knowledge of English; but we think there is not much doubt that every employer would look askance at a Burman or an Indian who spoke English fluently and was imperfect in his own language. Such may seem to be taking an extreme view, but it must not be forgotten that grammar is a delicate plant which requires tender nursing, and it is quite unthinkable that an English boy in an elementary school should be taught German "because it will prove useful" and left to pick up proper and grammatical English as best he can. Our contemporary says "what the parents see is that an English education gives a boy a very much better chance of rising in life than a vernacular education does. They realise this so fully that many of them send their sons through the secondary school as well as through the primary one in order to secure the amount of English necessary to start a boy as a clerk."

"Unfortunately," it goes on, "under the existing system, a boy does not get enough English for this purpose until he has been through the secondary school. Even then his English is far more defective as a rule than it would be at the end of his primary schooling if the method of teaching there was such as we advocate. A boy who had been taught in English only from the first, who had learned to speak English in the kindergarten, and had then been taught to read English fluently and intelligently, to write neatly, and to work simple arithmetic correctly, would have the makings of a very much more efficient clerk than nine-tenths of boys who now come out of school after passing the seventh standard." But as far as we can see, Mr. Wedderspoon does not ask that the youthful Burman shall be deprived of an English education. He asks very reasonably that he shall not be taught in English until he has acquired the habit of being taught and "a good grounding in Burmese, arithmetic and geography." When he has acquired that a knowledge of English would begin to be useful. The "Rangoon Gazette" urges that every boy would learn Burmese colloquially as long as he remained in Burma, and adds, "we fail to see any disgrace in not being able to read and write it if the boy who leaves at the end of the primary school has learned instead to read and write English properly." And then it makes the most amazing suggestion of all. "For those who go on to the secondary school, the reading and writing of Burmese might be taught there." After that there is little to be said, but we hope that our contemporary's opinion will not be given any weight by those who direct the educational administration of Burma.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

ANOTHER year's work has been done in cutting the Panama Canal, and the record presented to the public by Colonel Goethals, the Chairman of the Canal Commissien and Chief Engineer of the work, is on the whole satisfactory. He has many successes to chronicle, but also some disappointments that more or less upset the calculations of the experts. The removal of material has run into high figures, which is not surprising when it is remembered that over one hundred mammoth shovels each with the force of over seventy-five tons have been lifting the soil that is excavated or loosened. In this way, during the twelve months ended June 30, 1908, twenty-eight million cubic yards of rock or clay have been carried away. Three-sevenths of this load have been taken from the worst part of the area to be cleared. Unfortunately some land slides have fallen where they were not expected, but such occurrences are unavoidable where rotten red clay is being dealt with. Dam construction, too, has met with a set-back, the whole of the work of tipping the material excavated from Culebra on the site for a dam at La Boca, had to be abandoned and a better spot looked for. At Miraflores, three miles further inland, this has been found and engineers are hopeful that dam building will be possible here. The trial borings into the deep strata for the great Gatun dam have made it clear that a row of triple sheet piling must be thrown across the valley of the Chagres. This will add to the cost of the work, but it is apparently necessary to the success of the plan, and will probably be unanimously approved by the Commission. The locks which were to be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide will now be increased to 110 feet in width on the advice of the General Board of the United States Navy, which foresees a coming increase in the size of ships. The Canal works employed a staff of 43,000 men during the year, 12,000 of these being whites. The health report is not perfect, but it is very good, for the death-rate for all was 18·32 per 1,000. This figure is looked on as a proof that sanitation has triumphed remarkably in what was for many years a deadly climate. Altogether, the progress made in the Canal works from June 1907 to June 1908 is most creditable to the Commission and to the engineers in charge of the undertaking. When Mr. Taft visits Panama, as it is rumoured he will, before he takes up his onerous duties at the White House, he will find the works in full swing. He can personally satisfy himself of the value of the scheme and carry away a clear idea of the stage now reached in the cutting of the Isthmus; five years hence, when he will have laid aside the cares of office, he can compare this with the progress then made, for it is very unlikely that he will have leisure during his Presidentship to pay another visit to Panama.

IT now transpires that it is a granddaughter and not a grandson that has been born at Home to the Viceroy.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday, the 5th of February, at 12 o'clock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble Dr. F. G. Selby, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MR. WILLIAM HASTINGS SHARP is appointed to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. S. T. Hutcheson to act as Agent at Hyderabad (Sind) Branch, vice Mr. W. R. Stewart transferred to the Head Office.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE ROYAL CHRISTMAS.

Tourmalines to be Popular.

LEADING ACTRESSES FORM SUFFRAGIST LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

THE Christmas spirit is abroad. West End streets are more crowded than they were in the height of the season and Bond-street is daily blocked by carriages and automobiles.

The parcel-carrying woman is everywhere to be seen. It is a curious fact that women who would not dream of carrying home their parcels at ordinary seasons insist on conveying their purchases of Christmas presents home in person.

Poultry and game dealers have hung hundreds o thousands of turkeys outside their stores and Christmas bazaars are packed to the doors with excited youngsters.

From Covent Garden however, there comes a wail. There is no red berried holly this year. The mild season has been against the berries, It is true there are acres of narcissus and daffodil roses by the hundred thousand and all manner of flowers unknown to the Christmas season even a little while ago. They have come from the Riveira and together with masses of red American carnations grown in Guernsey will make up for the absence of bright red berries. Mistletoe is fortunately a prolific crop and as for Christmas trees, the Covent Garden dealers estimate that they can find purchasers for a good sized forest—say 80,0000 trees!

ROYAL PLANS.

Queen Maud of Norway, our guest of the last few weeks, left us on Monday for Christiana where she will spend Christmas with King Haakon and that popular favourite Prince Olaf.

The Christmas plans of our own Royal family have suffered many changes during the last few days.

King Edward is still enjoying the attentions of Dr. Brighton and there is a prospect now that he may spend Christmas there. He returned to town on Monday afternoon for an Investiture, but on the completion of the ceremony immediately travelled back to Brighton.

Many rumours regarding the King's health are still being given currency, but I understand on the highest authority that he is making good progress. He drives and walks every day at Brighton, but generally does not stop out more than an hour at a time. In spite of His Majesty's continued improvement, however, it is stated that he will go abroad early in February, and in this case it would not be possible for Parliament to be opened before his journey.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, after completing their Christmas shopping, left Buckingham Palace for Sandringham to-night and will spend Christmas there. Should the King remain at Brighton there will be much disappointment in the Royal family, for Christmas at Sandringham is an institution with the King and Queen. Their fondness for the home in which they commenced their married life is well known, and for many years now they have always spent Christmas there.

THE QUEEN'S TOURMALINE.

Queen Alexandra has before now popularised a gem. The extraordinary vogue of the sapphire, one of her favourite stones, was entirely owing to the fact that one time the Queen was rarely seen wearing any other gem. A little while people noticed that the Queen had developed an affection for the peridot and there has been a run on the pretty green stone.

Now it is the turn of the tourmaline. Pink tourmalines were already winning their way into the first rank of popularity and now that the Queen has purchased a large tourmaline from the Queensland Government, they will be more sought after than ever.

The Queen's tourmaline is a large stone and of great beauty and though the setting has been definitely decided upon Her Majesty will probably wear it as a pendant.

TORTOISESHELL THE LATEST REVIVAL.

The revival of old-time fashions is steadily persisted in. The restoration of tortoiseshell, highly valued by Georgian beauties and valued long before their day, is the latest sign of the general trend.

The new tortoiseshell is skilfully inlaid with gold and silver and sometimes with mother o'pearl and many beautiful articles are being made from it. The fittings of the fashionable dressing case for instance are of inlaid tortoiseshell and silver, ebony and ivory being eclipsed.

Umbrella handles, gold mounted belts, writing cases, trinket boxes and even bon-bon dishes are if expense is no consideration, now of tortoiseshell.

VOTES FOR ACTRESSES.

A terrible blow has been struck at the Anti-Suffrage movements. One of their strongest planks has been the popular idea that the suffragette is a gaunt creature of unpleasing aspect who had not even a glimmering of the art of dress. Of course young and pretty and charmingly gowned women attended the suffrage meetings, but the old idea remained rooted in the public mind.

Nemesis has come! Of all sections of the feminine community the most beautiful and the best dressed are by common consent the members of the theatrical profession and the leading actresses of the London stage have banded themselves together under the initials of "A.F.L."—the Actresses Franchise League.

There was a brilliant and picturesque gathering at the inaugural reception yesterday. Hundreds of well known people came to the Criterion to see exactly which actresses were suffragists and they found a perfect firmament of stars. Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Langley, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Decima Moore, Miss Nancy Price, Miss Pauline Chase, the inimitable "Peter Pan" and by common consent the prettiest girl on the stage to-day, Miss Gertrude Elliot and Miss Elaine Inescourt amongst other are members of the league. Many famous actors, including Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Robert Loraine, Mr. Henry Neville, etc., were also present.

"One might be sure actresses would choose becoming colours," I overhead an ardent suffragette leader, condemned by the sumptuary laws of her Union to wear a yellow, white and red favour say as she saw the display of pink and green called forth the "A. F. L." The pink was a delicate rose du barri, the green the shade of the rose foliage and the actresses, with an eye to effect, wore great clusters of pink roses on their white furs.

The meeting was a huge success and the actresses unanimously carried a resolution demanding votes for women. The first title of their organisation, by the way, as the Actresses Suffrage League, but being a superstitious race when they discovered that the initials were also those of Anti-Suffrage League they decided that it was an ill-omened title and promptly turned themselves into the Actresses Franchise League.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Meanwhile the militant suffragettes are preparing a magnificent welcome for Miss Christabel Pankhurst, whose stay within the gloomy walls of Holloway Goal will be over on Monday. Hundreds of suffragettes wearing a uniform, consisting of short green skirts white jerseys and purple caps, will march to Holloway. Others mounted on snow-white hoses will act as outriders to Miss Pankhurst's chariot which will be lavishly decorated with flowers and drawn by six white horses.

A welcome breakfast to which 600 people have been invited will be held at the Inns of Court Hotel when Mrs. Pankhurt emerges a fortnight later—her Christmas day is to spent in gaol—and the suffragettes are presenting her with a necklace of amethysts, peridots and diamonds—the Union's colours.

THE DESCENT OF CARRY NATION.

London is awaiting, if not with fear and trembling at least with great interest, the threatened descent upon it of Mrs. Carry Nation, the renowned "Saloon Smasher." Mrs. Nation wages a war against the public house as relentlessly as the militant ladies of the suffragette movement pursue Cabinet Ministers, and she became famous throughout America and indeed throughout the world by her efforts in this connection. Her plan of campaign was to enter a saloon armed with an axe of portentous size and smash the bottles of the various liquids which the landlord had ready for his customers. Then she would complete the good work by wrecking the saloon no one venturing to interfere with the infuriated lady, who swung the business end of her axe about with more energy than discretion.

In England she contents herself by merely telling the publican that he is engaged in the devil's trade. Smoking is also anathema to Mrs. Nation. "I would have every man arrested who was found with tabacco in his possession," she said the other day and meant it too.

Mrs. Nation will probably arrive in England next week.

BLOOM BATHS.

The bloom bath is one of the latest beauty cures and West End face culturists are now treating their clients to a variety of the new treatment. One of the most successful methods is practised by a Norwegian specialist, who covers the face and neck with butter freshly drawn from the churn, and buttermilk. After the fat has been massaged into the skin a dash of alcohol, which brings colour to the cheeks, is given. A creamy skin with a pink glow, according to this beauty doctor, is the result and it may be accentuated by wearing a touch of pink such as a pink rose in the hair, or a necklace of pink tourmalines. Another method is to give the face a tingling hot shower bath at night, followed by an application of warm cream, which is simply cold cream heated in a saucer.

The up-to-date beauty doctor makes a speciality of complexion perfuming. This art reaches perfection in Paris.

There are several processes in the operation. First the face is washed with hot water perfumed with eau de Cologne. Then a deeply perfumed rose cream is rubbed in very gently. A dash of scented powder completes the effect.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JANUARY 3.

IT is really cheerful to note that the town is free from epidemics and the public health is greatly improved. The weather at present is perfect and cooler. During the week ending 31st December, the total number of deaths from all causes was 174. They are thus classified: fevers 66, consumption 13, asthma 9, capillary bronchitis 23, dysentry 3, and by other diseases 60.

The unusal and unwise step taken by the Guzerat College Board in abolishing the teaching of Science to the senior B. A. students has created a profound sensation and much indignation here. Students who have already taken Science as their voluntary subject are abruptly and ruthlessly thrown out in the middle of their course. Now they will have either to leave the College or to change their voluntary subject. This will be a great hardship upon them as well as on their poor parents. Efforts are being made to send a representation to the College Board asking it to reconsider the resolution and to continue the teaching of Science to B. A. students.

It would be much better if the College Board extends at least one term more that the present students may be able to finish their requisite course of Science. The Rev. Mr. Robertson, the new Principal, takes over charge from Mr. A. B. Dhruve to-morrow and we hope that he well spare no pains to improve the status of the College and that the claims of Science will receive from him the same attention as literature.

The hearing of the appeal filed by Gajanand and three others against the sentences passed upon them by Mr. D. N. Nanavatty, City Magistrate, comes off on the 6th instant, when the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. Rao, a Pleader from Bombay, will represent the accused.

Much disappointment has been felt here on account of the claims of Guzerat again being overlooked in connection with the bestowal of titles and honours by Government on New Year's Day.

It would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Chinubhoy Madhowlal had received some acknowledgment of his princely gifts. There is one lady here in the medical department who has already merited public acknowledgment of her efforts towards the good of the people of this city, Dr. Miss Motabai Rustomji Kapadia, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., the Lady Doctor of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, who has been working there the last twenty years and has earned for herself the affection and gratitude of her patients, and the esteem and admiration of all. Her long and meritorious service of conspicuously good work deserves full recognition at the hands of the Bombay Government, and we hope that this distinguished but unostentatious worker's claims will no longer be ignored.

The usual Proclamation Parade of the troops took place on the parade ground under the command of Colonel Hatheilie at 9 a. m. on Friday last.

Mr. Barrow, Commissioner and Mr. Sladen, Collector, have returned here from districts.

MR. W. A. JOHNS has relieved Mr. Rennick as Engineer-in-Chief, O. and R. Railway, Mr. Rennick relieving Mr. Roberts as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Mr. Roberts reverting to Executive Engineer.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH will deliver the fifth of the series of lectures on Economics and Commercial Education this evening at the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Institution, Queen's Road, at 6-15 o'clock. The lecturer will, in this lecture, describe both the Agricultural and Town Banks of Germany and other countries and will give the results of the latest enquiries into their operations, indicating some of the weaknesses which experience has shown to be present in them, and will examine to what extent they afford lessons to those confronted with Indian conditions.

NAVAL DISASTER AT SYDNEY.

HEROIC ACTION.

Drowning Men Stunned.

TOWN IN MOURNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Sydney is in mourning for the Bluejackets who were lost in the disaster to the pinnace of H.M.S. "Encounter."

Sixty men were on board at the time of the collision. The collier overturned the pinnace and ran over the struggling mass, who were encumbered with equipment.

Some were stunned and others were sucked in by the propellers. The men displayed the utmost heroism in helping one another. At the funeral of the sixteen victims to-day, full naval and military honours were accorded. The scene, which was most impressive, was witnessed by throngs of people.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI'S DISMISSAL.

Action of the Powers.

REGENT WARNED.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Reuter wires from Peking that the British, American and Japanese Ministers are warning the Regent against any administrative act endangering the internal peace of China.

The Chinese officials have intimated that the Government is not prepared to receive representations on the subject of Yuan Shih-K'ai's dismissal.

The Regent declines to receive the Ministers on the ground that the procedure of such intercourse has not yet been settled.

A despatch from Washington states that the American Minister has been instructed to make representations with reference to Yuan Shih-K'ai.

AUSTRIA AND BRITAIN.

British Motives Impugned.

VIOLENT PRESS CRITICISM.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The recent attacks by Vienna newspapers on Great Britain have culminated in an exceptionally violent article in the "Neue Freie Presse," complaining bitterly of Great Britain stirring up hostility towards Austria on the part of both Servia and Turkey. The article declares that Great Britain's sole aim is to demonstrate the danger of any country standing by Germany.

A CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

Lord Cecil's Scheme.

FOREIGNERS TO BE REPLACED.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

At the instance of an influential committee of Oxford and Cambridge graduates, Lord William Cecil is proceeding to China to study means to establish an International University in China, with the co-operation of the American Missions, thus replacing the numerous smaller missionary establishments, the idea being to train the Chinese eventually to fill the chairs of the University and to replace foreigners in the various services.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

A Russian 4½ per cent. loan of £48,000,000 sterling will be issued in London, Paris and St. Petersburg on the 23rd of January.

The price of issue will probably be 89 or 90.

END OF THE HAJ.

Pilgrims in Good Health.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Reuter wires from Jeddah that the pilgrimage is finished and that the health of the pilgrims is perfect.

NEW PERSIAN MINISTER.

Brighter Political Outlook.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

Reuter wires from Teheran that Saad-ed-Dowleh has been appointed Foreign Minister.

The inclusion in the Cabinet of strong men of Liberal views gives promise of an improvement in the situation.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT MISS R. A. BETTY, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, died on the 31st ultimo at the General Hospital, Madras.

THE meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shareholders was recently held in Tokio, when it was stated in the business report that for the past half year shipments from Japan were very dull. Shipments from Hongkong and Singapore, however, showed an increase compared with the previous term. A remarkable feature was the fact that the shipments of cotton from Bombay diminished greatly, but there were large shipments of cotton yarn from Bombay to Hongkong and Shanghai. In fact, the shipments both on the outgoing and return voyages were nearly equal to those of an average year.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Rescue Work Ending.

MEETING IN RUINS OF MESSINA.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CITY URGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

An official report states that 2,300 persons have hitherto been rescued from the ruins of Messina. A dozen were saved even as late as yesterday, but there is little hope of rescuing more. About 2,000 bodies have been buried.

LATER.

A number of Senators and Deputies held a meeting in the ruins of Messina yesterday and passed a unanimous resolution urging the historic and national necessity of the resurrection of the city.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 7.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras presided at a public meeting, held at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, yesterday afternoon, convened by the Sheriff, for the purpose of organising a relief fund in aid of the sufferers from the recent earth-quake in Sicily and Southern Italy.

General and Working Committees were appointed and a subscription list opened, about Rs. 3,000 being subscribed on the spot.

THE VICEREGAL WEDDING

Tradesmen's Gift.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The Calcutta Trades Association wedding gift to Lady Violet Elliott is an exquisite hand-pierced silver centre-piece.

Deputations from the Calcutta Corporation and the Trades Associations wait on the Viceroy, Countess Minto and Lady Violet Elliott on the 12th instant to present congratulations and wedding presents.

Lady Violet's wedding takes place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

Estates Land Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 7.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, C. S. I., introduced the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and moved that it be read in Council. In doing so he said that the Bill had been published and the Statement of Objects and Reasons explained the need for it. The Bill was confined to the amendment of certain sections only and was meant to carry out by the use of more explicit language the intentions of the Legislature in respect to certain provisions of the Act and at the same time to correct a few drafting errors that had been brought to notice. There was no general principle to be explained.

After some discussion, it was resolved to refer the draft bill to a Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned "sine die."

DEATH OF COLONEL O'DONNELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 7.

I regret to record the death this afternoon of Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. O'Donnell, R. A. M. C.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

C. C. Roy Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

Before Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate, Alipore, to-day, the case against Charan Chunder Roy in the Conspiracy trial was withdrawn and this accused was discharged.

FRAUD BY A SORTER.

Culprit Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The Government Railway Police have succeeded in arresting Ram Udar Singh, charged with extracting money from registered covers despatched by the Punjab Mail. He was a postal sorter.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

Staff Reinforced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

The European police of Calcutta has been reinforced by the transfer on a year's probation of nine European Inspectors from the United Provinces. They arrived yesterday and are posted to various Calcutta thannas.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

Only 1,431 plague deaths occurred in all India last week.

MURDER OF MENGALS.

Political Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 7.

The Political enquiry ensuing from three alleged serious murders of Mengals by Jamates, committed at Kanrach, on the border between Khelat and Las Beyla territories, forming a sequel to the Mengal Expedition, which was instituted under the orders of Sir Henry MacMahon, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, and conducted since 15th December by Major Benn, C. I. E., Political Agent, Khelat and Las Beyla States, was suspended here to-day.

Five murderers implicated were brought in the custody of a guard of the Jam of Las Beyla, who, with his staff and followers, was invited to Karachi to discuss the matter with the Political Agent, Khelat. Chiefs and Mengal motebirs, accompanied by followers, also came to assist the enquiry, namely, Sirdars of Sarawan—Sirdar Sir Ghous Baksh Raisani, K. C. I. E., Sirdar Bahadur, Sirdar Abdul Rashid Khan Shahwani, Sirdar Warder Nurmamod Bungalzai, Sirdar Behramkhan Lahri, Sirdar Imambuksh Sarpara; and Sirdars of Jhalawan—Sirdar Mir Wali Mahomedkhan Shahazai, Mengal Sirdar Haji Ebrahim Shahazai, Mengal; Sirdar Shahbazkhan Gurgnari, Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Harooni and Mengal Motebirs or tribal headmen, Mir Rahimkhan, Inspector of Wadh Levies, Khan Saheb Mir Alum Khan (late rebel leader), Mir Shafi Mahomed Tukshahazai, Mir Peer Mahomed, Mir Mahomedkhan Shahazai and Mir Deen Mahomed Shahazai. The Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Khelat, Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalalud-in-khan, C.I.E., and the Native Assistant Jahlawan, with staffs, also assisted. The proceedings were according to tribal custom and formed the principal item of the Political Agent's winter tour programme. Negotiations during the enquiry were of a satisfactory character in political and general aspects, auguring a favourable determination of issues, but in the stage reached to-day the large question involved between Jamates and Mengals of Wadh was not definitely disposed of and no Jirga was held. The proposed settlement was not therefore effected, but is anticipated to occur shortly. Although first it was considered inadvisable to settle the matter either in Bela or the Mengal country, the Council of Elders now decided that the locality of the occurrences should be visited for fuller investigation and final adjustment.

This camp of uncommon interest to Karachi and forming a picturesque scene with its frontier characteristics was dissolved this morning by the Political Agent, and all concerned are proceeding to Las Beyla by road involving a journey 110 miles in five stages.

The Chiefs and motebirs, etc., left to-day with their establishments. The Jam of Las Beyla left on 31st December with his suite.

Major Benn and staff leave to-morrow arriving at destination about the 14th instant. His tour to Mekran, Gwadur, etc., is postponed. After the settlement of this matter he probably proceeds to winter head-quarters.

The five murderers who were made over to the jail authorities here on arrival were despatched yesterday under a guard of Baluchis. Heirs of the deceased, also with camp, left to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY GRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

Fort Field Officer—Lieut, A. P. H. Cadell, 109th Infantry; Colaba Field Officer—Major T. W. G. Bryan, R.G.A.; next for duty—Major F. J. Duncan, D.S.O, 2nd Royal Scots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

Major Boudier, 17th Cavalry, is appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

Major Jones, Brigade Major, Meerut Cavalry Brigade, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow Division.

Major A. O. Lathbury, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Lucknow to the Mhow Division.

Lieutenant Mitchell, No. 12 Ammunition Column, is appointed to "W" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Sialkot.

Major Buckle, Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed Professor at the Indian Staff College.

Lieutenant J. M. Carpenter, Indian Army, is permitted to retire.

On vacating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow, Major Beynon is attached to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

THE 2nd Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, left Southampton on the 16th ultimo by the troopship "Rewa" for Karachi, which arrived in Karachi harbour on the 5th instant, day, and from there the battalion will proceed to Subathu, where it relieves the 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment. The 2nd Liverpools is one of the two which remained on Home service during the Boer War, and it was at the head of the foreign service roster, having been sixteen years on Home service. Its last tour of foreign duty was from 1877 till 1892, and in the interim it shared in the Afghan War and the Burma Expedition. Lieutenant-Colonel L. St. C Nicholson is in command and he has seen service in Burma and South Africa.

THE contracts for new Spanish warships, the total cost of which, it is believed, will be £8,000,000, have, according to the Paris "Eclair," been given to Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, the nearest competitors being the Ansaldo firm of Genoa.

JAM SAHEB RANJITSINHJI.

Reception at Nawanagar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JANUARY 7.

His Highness Maharajah Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Nawanagar, on his return to his capital, from England, met with a very enthusiastic and cordial reception from His Highness's subjects. His Highness was cheered all along the route to the palace by enormous crowds, who had lined the streets and whose greetings His Highness acknowledged very gracefully.

THE ADDRESS.

The next day a congratulatory Durbar was held, at which an address of welcome was presented to His Highness by a deputation of the representatives of the different castes and creeds of His Highness's subjects.

The address welcomed His Highness in the most affectionate terms on his return to the capital, after an absence of fifteen months, referred to his leaving the State under medical advice so soon after his installation, and his safe return home hale and hearty. The subjects fully realised that, although His Highness was away, in spirit he was always with them, for the one anxiety which characterised him, as he said (in the words of the famous Proclamation of her late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria), was to see his subjects happy, contented and peaceful, and that His Highness's succession to the "gadi" may prove the beginning of a new era of peace and progress for the Nawanager State. The address also referred to His Highness' words at the banquet given to him at Cambridge in October last, that as a ruler his one ideal was to do his duty to his State and his subjects, to uphold the honour of his house and race, to maintain the unity of the Empire and to show unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness' subjects hoped that these noble wishes in the direction of promoting the welfare of His Highness' subjects may be fulfilled, and that the State may soon be among those that are flourishing and the best administered. They also expressed satisfaction with the work of Kumar Shri Harbhonji, who, as Vazir in charge, had so well looked after His Highness's subjects. The address concluded by praying for long life and all prosperity to His Highness, to fulfil his high aims and aspirations for the welfare of his loyal subjects.

THE JAM SAHEB'S REPLY.

In reply, His Highness Maharaja Jam Sahib thanked his subjects and said that he was pleased to learn that Kumar Shri Harbhonji so well looked after them in his absence. His Highness hoped that they would prove good judges of what he would be able to do for them, now that he had returned to his capital, since, as he had repeatedly said, the welfare of his subjects and the prosperity of the State were uppermost in his mind. The development of the port of Nawanagar would receive, said His Highness, his earnest attention, and he hoped to receive in this every assistance from Government. His Highness thanked them once more and resumed his seat amid much cheering.

His Highness the Jam Saheb's words made a very favourable impression upon his subjects.

SECUNDERABAD MANŒUVRES.

First Phase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 7.

The first phase of the Secunderabad combined manœuvres was completed this evening. General Campbell's Division (Blue Force) succeeded in driving back General Mackenzie-Kennedy's Force (Red), as was anticipated.

The Divisions now linked up under the command of General Rimington in the fight, flogged the enemy back to Secunderabad, but by a circular route, the first march being over 15 miles of rough country, away from the main road and railway. The march will be a sound test for the transport, being several miles long, and as from reconnaisance reports, there is at least one big unfordable river; but the Sappers and Miners are marching at the head of the column. Field Service ration will be issued to the troops on Saturday next when the troops arrive in Secunderabad.

General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Southern Army, and General Sir Wolfe Murray, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding the 9th Division, witnessed the imaginary campaign from the commencement.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

Indian Agents Appointed.

WE have received a copy of the Public Trustee's pamphlet the issue of which created considerable interest at home because it was felt that the appointment filled a very real want of the public who were always in a difficulty as to the selection of a suitable trustee. It has been found that many persons domiciled in England, but temporarily resident in India, and elsewhere abroad, desire to avail themselves of the advantages of the Public Trustee and the security of the State Guarantee. Such persons are informed that as Testators they can appoint the Public Trustee to act under Wills in the simple form following:—

"I appoint the Public Trustee, created under the Public Trustee Act, 6 Ed. VII. c. 55, as the Executor and Trustee of this my Will." The appointment may be sole, or jointly with others. Existing Trusts, whether arising under Wills or Settlements, can also be transferred to the Public Trustee, with the same facility as in the case of private Trustees. The Public Trustee has appointed the following agents for India:—

Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill London, E.C. Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay. Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A Non-Controversial Budget.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Mr G. O. Dunn presiding.

THE GOVERNOR'S THANKS.

The A.-D.-C. in waiting on His Excellency the Governor in a letter to the President conveyed the warm thanks of His Excellency and Miss Clarke for the kind message of sympathy sent to them from the Corporation on the occasion of Lady Clarke's death.

On the motion of Sir D. M. Petit, the letter was recorded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved and Dr. Sukhia seconded the adoption of the draft address of condolence to His Excellency the Governor on the death of Lady Clarke.

The motion was adopted. It was also resolved to request the President to have the address suitably encased and forwarded to H. E. the Governor.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary to Government, Educational Department, in a letter to the President, stated that he was directed to inform them that His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased under section 39 (3) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, to re-appoint Khan Bahadur Darashah Ratanji Chichgar to be a member of the Joint Schools Committee.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the letter be recorded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved a rider to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inquire of the Government and report why appointments were still being made by the Government on the Joint Schools Committee.

Mr. Ibrahim said that he appreciated the good work done by Khan Bahadur Chichgar as a member of the Joint Schools Committee. He had nothing to say as regarded his appointment, but he could not help raising a point which arose out of the appointment. The Corporation had a grievance in the matter. Under the amended Act the Government were to transfer the control of the Committee to the Corporation, but it had not yet been made over to them and the Government was still making appointments on the Committee.

Mr. James MacDonald accepted the rider. The original motion with the rider was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation had last year asked the Commissioner for a report as to whether it would be possible for interest on Municipal Debentures to be made payable at Calcutta and at Government Treasuries. The Commissioner forwarded for the information of the Corporation a copy of the Chief Accountant's report on the subject. The Commissioner said that he had ascertained from the Improvement Trust that the total amount of interest remitted through the Bank of Bengal amounted for the half-year to Rs. 63,770, which indicated that bonds to the extent of Rs. 31,88,500 were held on that side of India. The Commissioner added that in the absence on the part of the Public and the Banks of any demand for facilities of the nature suggested, it did not appear to him that any change in their existing practice was at present called for.

The Chief Accountant in his report stated that it was quite feasible to provide for interest on Municipal Debentures being paid at Calcutta, but he was not disposed to recommend that any change be attempted in their existing arrangements as the possible advantages were remote and the immediate disadvantages patent.

It was resolved to record the letter.

THE BUDGET.

The Corporation then discussed the Budget estimates.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, in moving that the consideration of the Budget estimates be proceeded with, said:

"It has fallen to my lot, as Chairman of the Standing Committee, to present to you a Budget exceedingly simple in character though not quite exhilarating. There is nothing controversial in it such as the proposal made last year for the abolition of the duty on grain, nothing indeed that should make me anticipate any objections and invoke the aid of authorities in defence. The only feature of these Budget Estimates, carefully and lucidly prepared by the Commissioner and zealously scrutinised by the Standing Committee, that calls for some explanation is the proposed enhancement in taxation. After carefully revieving our financial position the Commissioner has proposed and the Standing Committee have expressed their full concurrence in the proposal, that for the ensuing year the General Tax be levied at the rate of 9 1-8 per cent. so as to make with the Fire Tax at 3-8 per cent. a total of 9 1-2 per cent. against the prevailing rate of 8 3-8 per cent. This will augment our income by Rs. 4,70,000. This, I assure you, is the best expedient under the present state of our finances. You will perceive that with taxation at the same rates as of the current year the income side compared with the necessary expenditure shows a deficit of Rupees Four Lakhs and a half. You can face this disparity in three ways. You may either reduce the expenditure, or failing that draw upon your balances if your coffers permit it, or failing that you may resort to increased taxation. By far the simplest and indeed the best course is to retrench the expenditure so as to restore an equilibrium, and had that been possible the Standing Committee should have certainly advocated a reduction in expenditure and you would have had an ideal Budget. Having regard, however, to the requirements of the Municipality and to the liabilities to which it is subject, the Committee came to the conclusion that economy in this case could only be enforced at the expense of efficiency, a course which you would assuredly not have approved. The only item of expenditure in regard to which retrenchment can be expected to be effected is the grant for Establishment. Now in regard to the Municipal staff you are probably aware that for some years past the Standing Committee have been pursuing a practice which exercises a very wholesome moral check upon the executive in their demands for lavish increases in establishment. With a view to subjecting every proposal for augmenting the staff, or improving the scale of salaries and allowances, to the searching scrutiny of a Sub-Committee, the Committee have requested the Commissioner to lay before them some weeks before submitting the Budget, all such proposals proposed to be embodied in the Budget. The Commissioner is good enough to bring forward these proposals in time for the appointment of a Sub-Committee and this year, too, modest as were his proposals, a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee carefully sifted each proposal and effected reductions in several directions and be it said to the credit of the Commissioner that he readily acquiesced in the Sub-Committee's proposal that only such of the proposed increases as were absolutely necessary and very urgently called for should be embodied in the Budget. Accordingly the increase in establishment to cope with the growing demands of this growing City aggregates only Rs. 28,000. The main reason for the unusual excess in the estimated expenditure for the next year is the provision of Rs. 7,80,000 for the Municipal contribution to the Improvement Trust. This increases your expenditure by Rs. 3,30,000 at a stroke. If you can see your way to reduce this amount by all means do so. So far as the Standing Committee are concerned they understand that the Trust demands it and the law allows it. Nevertheless if any Portia comes to our rescue and shows us the way how to baffle old Shylock and escape the full statutory liability of two per cent., I for one shall be very glad. None of the other heads of expenditure over which the anticipated excess has been principally distributed calls for any explanation. In his note prefixed to the Estimates the Commissioner has fully and lucidly explained the reasons why an excess has been budgetted for under each head. It being then impossible to curtail the expenditure the other alternative is to draw upon the balances. This was done last year and the years before, so that our working cash balance has now dwindled down to Rs. 12,90,000. You can easily meet your deficit from this, no doubt, but forethought demands as a policy of caution that every rupee of our balances should be consumed, having regard to the liabilities staring us in the face. Moreover if you thus try to avoid a reduction in taxation for the next year, you would have to resort to a much larger increase the year after. The only course therefore that remains for us to adopt is to look for the most convenient direction in which to augment our revenue, and who will not admit that the General Tax is the most suitable source to tap on this occasion? It is a pity that after having reduced this tax to the minimum for a couple of years we are soon compelled to raise it by 1 1-8 per cent. There is however no help for it. Circumscribed as our powers are in the matter of taxation we must fall back upon this staple source of our revenue unless we can coax Government to give us some increase in the matter of liquor licenses and tobacco duties for which we have heretofore unsuccessfully memorialised Government and for which, I think, we should again approach them under the regime of so sympathetic a Governor as His Excellency Sir George Clarke. Very little now remains to be said by me in commending the Standing Committee's Budget to the Corporation. I trust you will approve of the increase in the grant for road repairs and maintenance from Rs. 4,23,678 in the current year to Rs. 4,53,500 and in the grant for public lighting from Rs. 3,42,000 to Rs. 3,72,000 the contribution to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has been raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000. In the matter of primary education we shall soon have to set aside very substantial sums and I hope that in the meanwhile this slight increase in our contribution towards technical education will meet with the hearty approval of all of you. I am also confident that you will also approve of the extra provision of Rs. 50,000 for the payment of local allowances to clerks in view of the dearness of living in Bombay. I need not say that this provision has been made in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Government after full enquiry. Speaking generally, I venture to believe the Budget that I have the honour to lay before you ought to be hailed with joy both within and without the precincts of this hall in spite of the proposed increased in taxation. It reveals to you the great elasticity of all the staple sources of our revenue which now, even at the minimum rates of taxation, exceeds a crore whereas the average for the previous three years was Rs. 95 lakhs and a half and the average of the quinquennium preceding those three years was only Rs. 84,32,000, and that, despite higher rates of taxation then prevailing. Our liabilities have no doubt increased likewise but they are of our own seeking. It is this Corporation that have gone to Government for cheerily taking up full liability in the matter of primary education and medical relief and even plague administration. This we have done in the best interests of the City and should we have to increase taxation to give to the public the full benefit of the duties entrusted to us with entire control and justify the trust reposed in us, I am sure the City will not grudge an increase of a per cent or two in the General Tax. Before I conclude I may be permitted to say one word of caution. So far as the next year's expenditure is concerned, the Committee see nothing lavish or superfluous in it but having regard to the rate at which the expenditure of the Municipality has grown from year to year the Corporation will, I trust, see that in future it is kept as much under control as it can be without impairing its efficiency. It will be seen that the expenditure has increased during the last five years from Rs. 89,07,724 to Rs. 1,08,57,802 or 4 2-5 per cent. per annum at an average our income has no doubt kept pace with this growing expenditure and I earnestly hope that it may continue to grow at the same rate, but I have my misgivings on the subject. After a period of extraordinary expansion our income may for some time remain at a standstill if not so any actual diminution and therefore it is that I think our best endeavours should be always directed to control as best we can any increase in the expenditure. With these few remarks I beg to place this Budget for your consideration."

Consideration of the Budget was then proceeded with item by item. The majorities of expenditure and revenue as recommended by the Standing Committee were sanctioned.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved an amendment that the Budget Estimates in respect of expenditure for the year 1909-10 for the maintenance of Public Gardens be adopted at Rs. 94,085, the Standing Committee's Estimate being increased by Rs. 2,500 with a view to provide musical entertainment at the Garden on the Esplanade.

Mr. Cowasji's amendment was carried.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE Hon'ble Sir Muir Mackenzie has very kindly promised to preside at the Gaiety Theatre to-night at 9 p.m. (S.T.), supported by Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jejeebhoy, Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, and Messrs. Gell, McBain and others, when a highly interesting and instructive lecture will be delivered by Commander Booth-Tucker, illustrated by thrilling dramatic scenes and cinematograph and still pictures, including a number of Living Tableaux of most pathetic and soul-stirring incidents of misery and sorrow that are unfortunately of too frequent occurrence in the slums of London. The London Press notices bear testimony to the realistic and touching character of the entertainment, describing the tableaux as the most wonderful dramatic performances that London has seen, acted impressively by men and women who had played in real life the parts they personate. The entertainment has both a novel and attractive character, which should draw a crowded house; and from all that can be gathered, it is expected that all those who attend will be pleased with the entertainment that is offered.

MR. E. D. MACLAGAN, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, takes eight months' leave from the end of February next. Mr. M. W. Fenton, Commissioner of Multan, will officiate as Chief Secretary during his absence, and Mr. P. J. Fagan, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, will officiate as Commissioner of Multan.

BAKR-ID RIOTS AT TITTAGHUR.

Further Details.

Tittaghur, January 4.

From information which is now to hand, it appears that yesterday's rioting was even more serious that was at first supposed, writes the correspondent of the "Statesman." The fighting at Tittaghar resulted in the death of two Mahomedans, injuries to sixty-four others and the arrest of 300 persons, all Mahomedans. The only Hindu in the Tittaghur Hospital is a man who is lying paralysed and unconcious from the effect of the blows he has received, mostly on his head. Among the other wounded are two men, one with a gunshot wound in his abdomen and another with a bullet hole through his thigh, and there are also two others with bayonet wounds. It is anticipated that two of these cases will end fatally. All the other persons have contused wounds caused by "lathis" or stones but none of them are regarded as dangerous.

There are diverse stories current as to the cause of the trouble, but from the inquiries I have made on the spot the following appears to be the correct version:—The place where the slaughter of cattle was allowed on former occasions was not available this year, a new mill having been erected on the site since the last celebration. In consequence of this, the authorities issued orders that the "Korban" part of the Bakr-Id festival should be celebrated this year in a field about a mile or more out of the town. Rightly or wrongly the Mahomedans resented this, being of opinion that the officer who selected this site was influenced in his choice by the Hindu police officers in charge of the Tittagnur outpost. They petitioned against it and begged to be allowed to perform the sacrifice within, or by the side of the two principal mosques in the town which are on either side of the Grand Trunk Road within a very short distance of the station. This request was not acceded to and it was directed that every cow to be sacrificed should be accompanied by two police constables. Up to the time for the morning prayers there was little or no indication of any trouble, but Mr. Spence, Mr. Anderson and other gentlemen attached to the local mills, noticed that there was a much larger crowd of Mahomedans in holiday attire than they had ever before seen in that station.

THE ORDER DEFIED.

Almost immediately after the "namaz" it became apparent that the Mahomedans did not intend to comply with the Sub-divisional Magistrate's order and before any one could interfere a cow was actually slaughtered near one of the two mosques above referred to and almost on the very edge of the Grand Trunk Road. This particular mosjid is located in the Mahomedan quarter of the town, but the Sub-divisional Officer was probably of opinion that the killing of kine in such a public place would give offence to the Hindus and he had therefore prohibited the sacrifice.

Upon this cow being killed, the police took immediate action and arrested one man. His co-religionists promised to stop any further killing at that place if the man was released, but their entreaties were unheeded, and as a result of a struggle with the police the prisoner was rescued, the constables, as well as the Sub divisional Officer, Mr. French, being roughly handled.

While this scene of lawlessness was being enacted at the police outpost, the other Mahomedans sacrificed seven or eight more animals on the same spot in defiance of the police regulations. Having by this time worked themselves into a frenzy, the Mahomedans marched out in a huge battalion, first putting the police to flight and then rushing through the bazaar and the Hindu quarters, looting the shops of the Hindus and smashing all the "thakur buris" they came across. Information was at once despatched to Barrackpore and to Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate of Alipore, and with as little delay as possible, troops, Military police and armed police poured into the station. When they arrived all or most the Mahomedans who had taken part in the lawless proceedings of the forenoon had fled.

MOSQUE ATTACKED.

When the reinforcements began to arrive and the police started arresting the few Mahomedans who were still in their houses, there was a fresh and fiercer outbreak of disorder; but this time it was the Hindus who were the rioters. From every part of the town they rushed out in great numbers, all armed with huge "lathis." One of their first acts of retaliation was to wreck the mosques nearest the railway station. Not only was everything within it smashed but they swarmed up the walls and began to demolish the building. The minarets were hurled into the street, where they now lie in fragments. There appear to have been a few of "the faithful" defending it, but they were forced to fly. Similar scenes were enacted at the other mosjids on the opposite side of the road. The Hindus crowded round the outer walls, from which they dislodged the bricks, which were used as missiles against the occupants, who were hemmed in. The sacred lamp and everything else inside was smashed to atoms, and how many people were severely hurt in that determined and furious assault will perhaps never be known.

This morning a young Mahomedan was found dead inside this mosque, with a frightful compound fracture of the skull, but those who were with him at the time succeeded in escaping across the river.

After defiling the mosques the Hindus set themselves the task of helping the police to make arrests, and this they did 'con amore.' They rushed into Mahomedan houses and pulled out the men, whom they are said to have struck before handing them over to the police. As many as 300 odd prisoners were arrested, all of them being Mahomedans; but there was not a single Hindu in custody to-day.

MAHOMEDAN REINFORCEMENTS.

The news of the happenings in Tittaghur was conveyed to all the mills in the neighbourhood on both banks of the river and the Mahomedan hands at the Risra Mills, the Serampore Mills and thereabouts, started off for Tittaghur to avenge the wrong done to their religion by the destruction and desecration of their mosques. Intimation was received from all these places by wire that large bodies of men were making their way across the river to Tittaghur and Mr. French, the District Superintendent of Police, Alipore, the Assistant Superintendent of Barrackpore and other officers acting under the Magistrate's orders, made a disposition of their forces with a view to prevent the legions from Serampore and Risra entering the town.

All the ferry ghats and landing places were guarded but this did not prevent the self-styled avengers from gaining a footing on this bank. They succeeded in landing a little below the Khorda Jute Mill, behind which, in anticipation of these tactics, a strong detachments of the 72nd Punjab Infantry had been posted.

With loud cries of "Din Din" and "Ali Ali," and with uplifted "lathis" which they brandished wildly, they burst into view round the bend of the road in a solid phalanx, their numbers exceeding 2,000.

A FATAL VOLLEY.

The officer in command of the troops feared what might happen if he allowed the rabble to run through, and he commanded them to halt or to turn back. It was clear that they were in no humour to allow themselves to be baulked of their revenge

their leaders urged them to charge the soldiers. They were again warned, but the only response was a redoubled cry of "Ali Ali" and a rush. The soldiers then fired twice in the air hoping to frighten them, but though the two volleys caused the majority to hesitate, their leaders rushed forward and the next time the 72nd fired they did so with ball cartridge. One man was killed on the spot and two others were received on the point of the bayonet. After this they broke and fled. Matters quietened down after this and the police and soldiers stood by quietly all night.

Then Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate, arrived and proceeded to make a personal inquiry into the circumstances connected with the occurrence. He spent the whole of the forenoon with Lieut-Colonel L. F. Nash, Civil Surgeon of Barrackpore in the hospital questioning the wounded as to how they came by their injuries. A magistrate was sent for to record the deposition of those who were in a critical condition and leaving him there Mr. Bompas paid a short visit to a big two-storied house near the police outpost where the 300 prisoners were kept under the escort of the Military Police, which had arrived from Barrackpore, Nadia and other parts. He then walked through the bazaar and was shown the damage done by the Mahomedan rioters. Five or six slightly injured Hindus were produced. On the way he met Mr. Spence, late Chairman of the Tittagarr Municipality and manager of the old and new Tittagarr Mills. This gentleman expressed the view that a little more tact in the earlier period of the disturbance would have quelled it altogether. He thought the whole thing was the fault of the police. If the latter had not started arresting the men when they were willing to desist, nothing further would have occurred. After the disturbance was over the Hindus started on their own account, and pulled the Mahomedans out of their houses to beat them. But for this it would have been possible to point an accusing finger at many who had taken a part in the riots by the fact of their being wounded; but those who were concerned in the first riot had fled and were in hiding, and afterwards some inoffensive folks were beaten and arrested. As far as he could judge, the Hindus formed half the population of the place, the Mahomedans three eighths and the others the remaining one eighth.

Mr. Bompas next visited the point near the Kharda Mill where the firing took place, and from the inquiries he made locally from persons who were in a position to explain the occurrence, it would appear that the officer in charge of the Punjabis was fully justified in taking the course he did.

A FRESH INVASION.

While these inquiries were being made at Tittaghur where matters continued quiet, Mr. French, supported by a strong detatchment of armed police went off to Naihatti, where there were many indications of forthcoming trouble. The presence of the rifles had the desired effect, and though there were large crowds of restless Mahomedans nothing untoward happened there, but news came from all the mills in the neighbourhood on both sides of the river that the men had stopped work and were coming over to Tittaghur. From the direction of Barrackpore the news came that about 4,000 men from the Gouripore Mills and from Shamnagar and other mills on that side were marching up to Tittaghur for the purpose, it was believed, of rescuing the prisoners and avenging the destruction and desecration of the mosques.

Mr. French, who had apparently already heard of this fresh move, returned with Inspector Jones and about fifty armed police. There was a fresh disposition of the forces. The men who had been detailed to watch the ghats were recalled and a strong guard was placed over the building which contained the 300 prisoners.

After a short wait the vanguard of the newcomers was seen debouching across the fields and the Hindus, who had armed themselves, attempted to rush off to meet them. They were with much difficulty kept in check by the European officers present.

Then commenced a game of hide-and-seek, the visitors dodging round the jungles and trees in their endeavour to cross the railway line and debouch upon the Grand Trunk Road, and the military and armed police endeavouring to checkmate them.

PARLEY WITH THE MAGISTRATE.

While all this was going on Mr. Bompas very pluckily went off on foot, almost unattended, and met the Gouripore and Shamnagar contingent, who wonderful to say, allowed him to come up to them and harangue them. Meanwhile the D. S. P. and others became anxious on Mr. Bompas's account and hurried up a column of military police, but they were made to halt. A long way off and a long discussion went on between the District Magistrate and the leaders of the Mahomedan battalions.

Their whole prayer was to be allowed to have it out for half an hour with the Hindus, who had desecrated the Mahomedans' musjid. They had nothing against the sahebs, who were their "ma bap." The sahebs always served out even-handed justice but the Bengali Inspectors had engineered this great disgrace to the Muslim faith. They had been told that their musjids had been broken and defiled, that pigs had been killed in them and other abominations done there. They had come over to satisfy themselves as to how matters stood. If any such thing had happened they should demand a big price in blood They did not care for their own lives and they had come over quite prepared, to lay them down in the cause of their religion.

Mr. Bompas assured them that it was not the intention of the authorities to make fish of one community and flesh of the other. He would deal out evenhanded justice.

Where was the justice, they said, when only Mahomedans had been killed and wounded and only Mahomedans had been arrested. If Hindus were also in hajat they would have nothing to say.

The Mahomedans, said Mr. Bompas, began it first and did what they had been told not to do. They had no business to slaughter on the main road: was this allowed anywhere? While the discussion were proceeding Mahomedans continued to arrive from all sides and soon the maidan was filled with a crowd which could not have numbered less than 3,000. At one period the Hindus, who had been lying behind the troops, in a bush, skirted it and rushing out upon a small group of Mahomedans, assaulting one man rather severely across the head.

With a *cry* of "Ali! Ali!" the Mahomedans made for that end but the armed Police followed in their wake and with a good deal of tact and diplomacy a serious collision was averted. The Mahomedans were argued with and gradually they walked further off and scattered into small groups, probably being suspicions that the armed police might fire into them if they stood in a solid body.

A QUIET ENDING.

Mr. Bompas continued to harangue them till nightfall, when an old man, who seemed to have a good deal of influence with the men, seemed persuaded by what the District Magistrate had to say and called every one away. Their last request was that four or five of them should be escorted by police to the mosque to see what its condition was so that they might report to their friends, and that all the men under arrest should be discharged.

Mr. Bompas declined to allow a single one of them into the town on any pretext and added that he was about to discharge the majority of those who had been arrested, when this mob came over and claimed his attention. He would only retain in custody such men against whom there was clear evidence

The men then walked off and Mr. Bompas and all his officers followed him off the field, where he had been so signally successful in asserting what more than once seemed like resulting in a serious conflict.

YESTERDAY AT TITTAGHUR.

INVADERS DISPERSED.

Tittaghur, Jan. 5.

Although matters have become quieter at Tittaghur to-day, it was at no time possible to say that the trouble was over: and as the forenoon wore on reports began to come in that large bodies of mill hands were on the road marching toward the town. About one o'clock it was found that these reports were more or less true, and so large did the possibilities loom up that a message was telegraphed to the headquarters of the Alipore Reserve Police.

A telegraphic message was also received by Mr. Bompas, the District Magistrate, whereupon further precautionary measures were immediately taken to ensure peace. The message stated that 4,000 hands from Calcutta mills were marching up to avenge the desecration and defilement of mosques. An extra force of a double-company of the 72nd Punjabis was immediately requisitioned, and also larger forces of armed and military police. These were hurried up to the scenes and the roads were well guarded and patrolled. Mr. Bompas, with a detachment of armed police, and a military Contingent, went off two miles down the Grand Trunk Road to meet the invading horde and drive them back.

At 2 p. m. news was received that the men numbering about 4,000, were seen near Belghurria, and preparations were made to meet a possible attack.

Everything is absolutely quiet at the moment but the people are restless. Yesterday evening, after the mob had apparently departed, Mr. Bompas continued his inquiry. This has had a remarkably good effect on the Mahomedan portion of the inhabitants, some of whom may now be seen in the streets.

Mr. Morshead has just arrived at the police outpost. He was informed regarding the total available forces and the disposition made of them by Mr. French, S. D. O. and the other police officials present. Among other arrivals are the Head Moulvie of Colootolla Mosque, and several Mahomedans representing other mosques of Calcutta. They were allowed seats in the outpost. They asked permission to see the desecrated musjids, but as this request could not be granted without the sanction of Mr. Bompas, they were asked to wait until the District Magistrate could be communicated with. A messenger was despatched to Mr. Bompas who, with the D. S. P. of Alipore and a strong force, are stationed near the Kharda Mills, where firing occurred on the first day of the disturbances.

Later information says that the approaching invasion has been dispersed beyond Belghurria by a mounted police force, who pursued the invaders from Calcutta and caught them up near Belghurria.

FATAL DISTURBANCE AT SERAMPORE.

LATER ACCOUNT.

Serampore, Jan. 4.

The following are more complete details of the disturbances here yesterday:—

To-day's serious disturbances here was a sequel to the Tittaghur "Bakr-Id" riot. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. D. C. Patterson, received intimation at seven in the morning that a mob of about 3,000 Mahomedans were coming from Telinipara armed with "lathies" to join their co-religionists at Rishra, and to stir them up to a serious riot. It was intended to take the Rishra mill hands across the river to Tittaghur to reinforce the Mahomedans there and to assault the Hindus indiscriminately. Mr. Patterson rode out, accompanied by a posse of constables, and met the infuriated mob at a point behind the Serampore Criminal Courts, where they were marching along the bazar road in procession. He requested them, in a kindly manner, not to proceed further, and said that if the Hindus had really wounded their religious feelings, and committed any offence, they would be punished in the law courts. He continued to harangue the crowd for about twenty minutes, but without result. Some of the men appeared to be pacified and actually laid down their "lathies," but the majority proceeded on their way. Mr. Patterson made a second attempt to dissuade the mob, and encountered them again near the hospital: but this time the men showed a determined attitude and threatened to assault him and the police if any attempt was made to interfere with them: some even rushed towards the Magistrate, but he, fortunately escaped harm. Finding the situation most critical Mr. Patterson forthwith communicated with the Barrackpore Cantonment authorities.

FIRING ON THE MOB.

The mob continued on their march towards Rishra, but when they reached the Mashesh out post, on the Grand Trunk Road, they encountered a party of military police, who, under Inspector Morel, had been stationed there as a precautionary measure. The Magistrate shortly afterwards appeared on the scene having come by a different route, and again attempted to check the mob's further progress. At first he lectured them for three-quarters of an hour, appealing to them to abandon their project; but they utterly declined to accede to the request. Eventually Mr. Patterson gave them two minutes in which to disperse, failing which he declared that they would be fired upon. Apparently, nothing daunted, the rioters stood firm and behaved defiantly.

After the lapse of four minutes the police fired five rounds over the heads of the crowd, which then moved off to the road side, whence they began to throw brick-bats, and behaved in a most disorderly manner.

Matters becoming more dangerous the mob was charged and a volley of six rounds of buck shot was fired into the dense mass. One man was killed on the spot and twelve more were wounded, one of the latter subsequently succumbing in hospital. A European sergeant was assaulted and slightly hurt, while a knuckle duster was flung at the Magistrate who narrowly escaped injury.

One of the ringleaders was arrested by the police but the mob fell on the latter and after a severe struggle, rescued him. They then dispersed and retreated through the outlying jungles and fields, but a little later five men, one being a ringleader, were arrested.

A few minutes later a hundred men of the 72nd Punjabi Regiment arrived from Barrackpore, but their active services were not required. Fifty soldiers, however, were left at Mahesh midway between Rishra and Telinipara to cut off any Mahomedans who attempted to pass, and the others, accompanied by Mr. Patterson and Dr. Ryan, District Superintendent of Police, proceeded towards Telinipara. Arrangements were made at the Rishra ferry ghat to prevent any Mahomedans from ferrying across the river.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE MILL GATES.

On their way to Telinipara the officials and the military met three parties of Mahomedans who where waiting at different places and were apparently undetermined as to what course to adopt. Mr. Patterson ordered each party to lay down their "lathies" and the order was promptly obeyed, and the gangs gradually melted away. The rescued ringleader was re-arrested on this occasion.

The Magistrate, with Dr. Ryan, then went to the Champdaney Old Jute Mill and there learnt that a large crowd of Mahomedans had collected near the mill premises and had attempted to hammer down the gates; but had gone away a short time before the officials' arrival. Some of the Punjabis were left there as guards and the ferry ghat was properly watched by the police.

There was no sign of any trouble at Rishra, the mill hands being quiet, although rumour states that several hundreds had ferried across in the morning.

It was further stated that several operatives of the Champdaney Old and New Mills, who had taken part in the riot, were wounded by the military police at the Mahesh encounter, and escaped quietly. They are in the local mill hospital under private treatment, the shot having been extracted.

The military paraded the streets of Serampore to-night and the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police were out until late.

When I saw the Magistrate at his bungalow his clothes were stained with blood, due to his having rendered first aid to the wounded men.

THE NEWLY PROPOSED SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are certain changes ever going on in the environments of Man and among them have been manifest greater tendencies that are actually expanding and modifying the varied process of education. One of them is the noteworthy tendency towards scientific learning and it appears to be almost worldwide in its extent. It is, therefore, in no sense strange if the same tendency, nay the so-called "scientific spirit" has taken possession of our country and tried to assert dominion over our age. Accordingly men in our times have commenced long ago and continued persistently to show greater reluctance in being guided by the dictum of mere authority or tradition. In the light of this truth, then, it will not be amiss to consider the recently proposed measure of reform in the educational line, wherein too naturally enough the impetus received in the internal mind should find its extent of work in the external methods, and processes of training the rising generation.

Nature, too, in the meanwhile, is yielding up her secrets that were never unfolded before and Man is pursuing her close at every step. She beguiles him and escapes the grasp on certain occasions, and oftener than not, she becomes meek, tame and docile before a careful and critical, patient and persevering toiler. Vast and voluminous as the field of human knowledge is found to be, minute research into the heart of nature is rendered easy by no other passage than that of Science. Science is Nature-study, in all possible bearings; and it should be remembered that Science, roughly speaking, embraces the study of all the kingdoms of nature—mineral, vegetable and animal. Of the genus animal, man is but a species and the study of man by means of history and biography is, in a certain measure, calculated to inculcate a sound knowledge of internal nature. The study, however, is well ordered and wisely grouped, if stray and ill-assorted details that are roughly collected happen to be suitably shaped out into history or biography. But it is a shorter cut, and a safer one to boot, to apply the key of scientific study to the store-house of Nature, so as to draw out systematically only as much as the receptive mind can digest and assimilate. And this sort of direct training will prove equal to the task of awakening and disciplining the intellect properly. The leading doctrine, too, of the highly-refined system of education, viz., "Everything according to Nature," finds its ample scope in the application of the proposed scheme of reforming the education of the Presidency. In an extended sense, acquaintance with the world as it presents itself to the senses is to be preferred to the same with the world of mere reason or abstract principles. Not only should the former be recognized as a precursor but the latter, unaccompanied by the former, proves a dangerous weapon with one who wields it. Dumb and mute nature, as she proves to be to a layman, yields up ready answers to the ever-questioning and busy-inquiring scientist; and easier as well as safer knowledge is that which comes from this source than the one gleaned from the study of man, a creation of nature endowed with the power of speech; in much the same sense in which Carlyle lays down a guiding adage that "Silence is gold and speech is silver." Accordingly history and politics are not entirely eschewed, nor are they proposed to be taken at the same premium at which they have all along been regarded. Both unquestionably have their own worth in the world; but the present system runs perhaps the risk of turning out more unskilled tyros and unscrupulous and dabblers than skilful practitioners in them and consequently, probably, compulsion has been removed and option has come to be laid over the study of the two subjects. To that extent, then, the proposed scheme steers clear of the rock and tries to bring together in closer contact and even company the expert teacher and the enthusiastic learner so that in the end, teaching and study in this regard shall be made a work of love.

Next, at this stage, we are in a position to ask: what are the growing needs of India? Commercial prosperity on the secular side and spiritual success and blessing on the supra-mundane side. The way to one is paved out by an advanced and advancing study of Science, and probably the safest passage to the summum bonum of life is through philosophy based upon scientific truths. Measured by this standard, do we not find to a great extent that the complexly growing needs of the country have been kept in deserved and desired harmony with the subjects of study in the course of higher education, as proposed in the new scheme of reform put forward for adoption? The study of Science, infine, has its practical utility undeniably established as much in the kitchen house as in the commercial market and as much in the temple as in the tabernacle. When Science happens to be recognized as one of the chief bases of education, education, in more ways than one, can be safely and unreservedly regarded as calculated to "prepare men and women worthily to perform their duties in life." It is a direct training in the extended sense of the term, it satisfies, to a great extent, the desired demands of object lessons; and it comes to attach an exchange value to knowledge in the world of life. By the intended promotion of scientific study, we shall have reason to see that superstition gradually gives way to sensible thinking, and sentiment inch by inch yields ground to rational spirituality. Science again, in the words that are well remembered, will "develop to the utmost the intellectual and industrial powers of the nation as a whole; and the inherited leaning towards metaphysical speculation which characterises the Indian mind seems to require the corrective of Science which education has at present failed to supply." There is, in the next place, one decided and almost self-evident gain derived from promoting the study of science, that deserves to be noticed. It is: that the evil of overcrowding of subjects has been warded off; as a consequence, the positive good of removing an undue tax of the brain and of removing the sins of cramming system, will surely accrue; and as a result, corresponding physical growth and strength will be greatly nourished. In support of this view, the valuable opinion of a master-mind might be cited with advantage:—"If, as all who investigate the matter must admit," says Herbert Spencer, "physical degeneracy is a consequence of excessive study, how grave is the condemnation to be passed upon this cramming system! . . . It is a mistake in so far as the mere acquirement of knowledge is concerned; for it is notorious that the mind, like the body, can not assimilate beyond a certain rate, and if you ply it with facts faster than it can assimilate them, they are very soon rejected again: they do not become permanently built into the intellectual fabric but fall out of recollection after the passing of the examination for which they were got up. But the mistake is deeper. Even were the system good as a system of intellectual training, which it is not, it would still be bad, because, as we have shown, it is fatal to that vigour of physique which is needful to make intellectual training available in the struggle of life."

So much for this. So far, then, has the case for a scientific study of the various branches of Science been made out, in an humble way. The next point will be to note that the Matriculation examination has been proposed to be abolished from the pale of the University, more on the ground of its unwieldy nature than anything else and to be handed over to the colleges in the Presidency. Here, therefore, there are some chances of a difference of opinion arising in regard only to details which are not yet supplied; and, consequently, the question itself, as it is, might be shelved off till then. However, at the very first sight it cannot but be admitted that the dignity and the prestige of individual colleges will be raised a good deal; and it will be tantamount to saying that the maintenance of a college will include the maintenance of all examination equipments, over and above the requisite store of scientific apparatus. Secondly, the proposed Board of Examiners to be appointed for review is likely is prove equal to the task of judiciously dealing with examinees in all respects; as well as passing verdict in the matter of allotting the various prizes and scholarships that at present stand enlisted for being endowed at the said examination perhaps much after the fashion of the School Final examination.

All this is intelligible as far as the bare outline of the proposed scheme goes and that far capable too, of being put into effect. However, at the outset, difficulty in working out certain details is likely to be presented. And it is but natural that anything that is new or newly fashioned out has the ill-luck of proving unpopular till it gains some ground and makes its footing sure; when, therefore, it becomes familiar and familiarity fails not to invite popularity. But that aside. Let us only consider for the nonce the fundamental principle lying under such a radical reform as has been recently put forward. An humble view that can be taken of the present circumstance is that the motive which propels the reform under reference is one of harmonising it with the increasing needs and cravings of the people, with a special eye upon their tradition and other peculiar characteristics. Industry being the healing balm for the existing evil of the country, it will come to be highly promoted by means of a distinguished encouragement to be given to the study of Science.

Next, it seems to be an almost certain fact that an undue importance has been attached popularly, though not academically, to the Matriculation examination and, as the last Convocation address has it, college study fails to evince, to a great extent, an earnestness of purpose on the part of students, as amply evidenced, among other things, by a very small percentage of graduates turned out from among the matriculates of each year. It may be owing to the overcrowding of subjects in the Arts curriculum or perhaps to the want of means on the part of students or to another indifferent reason, but the fact, stubborn as it is, is there, and the procedure of reform is to be judged and shaped out from the phase of the result. The remedy of the evil, therefore, seems to have been sought in procuring in the act of study greater "concentration," in a very extended sense. Accordingly, no one can doubt it as a patent fact that the proposed reform scheme is a very thoughtful one; nor can it be possible to believe that there would be no difficulties with regard to the workings of the various details in various channels. On the other hand, expert opinion is purposely invited to analyse and examine the main points of the scheme in all their bearings; and one can safely venture to state that with open doors, well suited alterations and amendations will be received by the authorities.

Moreover, there is one more consideration demanding attention. The curriculum already in vogue is no doubt "the fruit of the labours of eminent educationists" and has been calculated to send the schoolmaster abroad as much as possible. In plain, it suited the requirements of the previous generation. The sign of the times, however, is gradually changing and scientific glory is trying to spread its domain wider and wider every day of the year. Industrialism, in the meantime, is rampant in the very atmosphere; and educational institutions, instead of turning out mere candidates for the Government service, or issuing every year passports merely for the purpose of entering into some service or other, and consequently making learned men mere machines of talking about the material progress and prosperity of the country, must needs in the present period of transition—if it be so called—try their level best to develop the requisite amount of up-to-date skill and training in order to meet the rising and various necessities of the country. And then, it will be no dogmatism to state that the study of Chemistry and Astronomy at the Matriculation is quite unsuited to the desired growth of the student's mind; in so far as firstly the stage under reference is not the one in which thinking in a foreign language can fairly be expected or exacted from the learner. Unless this stage which is the main purpose of learning is reached, science remains incompetent to properly train all the necessary reasoning powers. Object lessons or experiments are incapable of being promoted in schools that are not adequately equipped with the requisite store of apparatus. The knowledge of the two subjects aforenamed, therefore, is not, at this stage, suitably assimilated and on the mind simply an undue strain seems to be put, when particularly it is least desirable to be so put. For instance, when the elementary principles of mechanics were excluded from among the subjects of study at the Matriculation, the reform so made proved an evidently wholesome blessing to learners.

The study of Science verily seems to be, then, the prominent part of the newly proposed curriculum and its promotion is likely, it is feared in certain quarters, to react upon the study of literary subjects. At present, be it repeated once more, we are no longer concerned with any consideration of any one of the various details. Anyhow, then, as the provision of the bare outline goes, adequate if not ample justice has been done to the cultivation of humanities as well, in the bifurcated course, wherein the bugbear of Mathematics has been on the one hand removed from the way of some and the bugbear of a second language, on the other hand, from that of others. In fact, option in study has its full play and free scope. Next, when it has been affirmed that nature-study and elementary hygiene will replace the study of Chemistry and Astronomy at the Matriculation or entrance examination, it is not difficult to decide that the new subjects shall have to be learnt strictly after the laboratory method; and hence, suitable provision, too, shall have to be made for the various object lessons in the practical teaching of these two subjects. The promotion of the study of polite literature, on the other hand, is better secured by the two provisions of the proposed scheme wherein it nas been maintained that (1) "more attention should be paid to English conversation"; and (2) that "the University should organise courses of lectures in popular form to be delivered in the vernaculars as well as in English in the larger towns of the Presidency during the vacation period." Either of them is presumably incapable of being carried out by those that sacrifice literature to the study of Science and worship manual in preference to mental work. In the present proposed scheme equal justice has been done to both. Notwithstanding this fact, it is an almost paramount duty to acquaint the child-learner or the boy-learner with the simpler yet fundamental truths of Science and the so-called scientific method in concrete forms applied. When, therefore, college study begins or the boy is at the threshold of University or College portals, he has to halt and ponder over the question of questions and decide which side of the two courses attracts his heart. In the meanwhile, his mind should be continually aroused by a curiosity to know something about his surroundings, and it should be daly satisfied, and then when his interest has been adequately stimulated by means of these and by means of an elementary knowledge about them, his vision will become enlarged and his option will become steadier and more reasonable. Nature-study and hygiene in the entrance examination will bring the student into close and actual contact with the realities of nature and will ultimately have trained to a degree his observation judgment and reasoning. If, moreover, the power of observation alone were properly trained, "the spirit of observation," that has been regarded as "the best of professors," will stand in good stead during the college study. No lover of learning can consider himself concerned with the subjects of study included in a particular class, as much as with the style and system of teaching them scientifically, chiefly in the age in which we now live and have our being. The study of elementary science, be it remarked emphatically, more than any other subject, is calculated to train the senses to activity and acuteness; and to impart a well-founded conviction that words of literature or language are capable of presenting pictures of things or objects for lessons, that carry more durable impressions in the mind. Zealous advocates of Science would regard the study as capable of bearing a high moral value, since especially it trains direct thought, careful attention and concentration of mind and forms good intellectual habits. "Science encourages the habit of mind," remarks Archdeacon Wilson, "which will rest in nothing but what is true; truth is the ultimate and only object, and there is the ever-recurring appeal to facts as the test of truth."

With so much study of Science, let us proceed to wind up the present article by considering in brief the question of lecturership. It will be a highly admirable "espirit de corps" that will be developed by a periodical meeting of the mass to listen to a single instructor, after the fashion of the West no less than that of the East, wherein, the popular form of instruction was in vogue for a very long time and then fell into abeyance and has now found a fitting opportunity for a happy revival at the hands of the benign Government. How and in what form the popular form of education existed and worked in the India of old, how the present scheme promises to prove fruitful, are questions that find no room in the present attempt, in the absence of a provision of details; so that it can be regarded nothing short of being premature to hazard any opinion upon these points. Let us, however, in the meantime, wish eagerly and earnestly that the scheme be hailed with as much delight as it deserves, and wait for a more enlightened view of experts and savants of learning, whose voice is calculated to carry weight and is recognised as valuable even by the authorities.—Yours &c.,

S. S. MEHTA,
Daji Raj High School,
5-1-09. Wadhwan City.

SIR JACOB SASSOON.

Congratulations of the Bene-Israel Community.

A public meeting of the Bene-Israel Community of Bombay was held last night in the Israelite School, Mazagon, to express their sense of gratification at the conferment of Baronetcy on Sir Jacob Sassoon, on New Year's Day, by His Majesty the King.

Mr. D. J. Samson was called to the chair who in describing the object of the meeting, said that there were three classes of Jews in India of whom the Bene Israels were the oldest inhabitants of India. They came some two thousand years ago in a ship which was stranded off the Malabar Coast, and therefore when they landed in Cochin they had practically lost all they had. The Bagdad Jews came about 60 years ago. The late Sir David Sassoon, the Prince Merchant and the recognised head of the Jews in India, came to this country in the early forties under circumstances already known to every Jew. He had made large charities and was known and honoured for his munificence. Sir Jacob Sassoon belongs to that illustrious family and he himself had kept up the traditions of his family, and the Elphinstone Synogogue, Sassoon Hospital, Alfred Sailor's Home, Jacob Sassoon High School, Sassoon Infirmary and Sassoon Reformatory were the evidences of the benevolence and munificence of the Sassoon family. The recent and most important act of benevolence was the endowment of ten lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a central Science Institution by Sir Jacob Sassoon (Cheers). This opened a new era for this Presidency because science led to investigation and the application of practical science led to prosperity of the nation.

The following resolutions were carried by acclamation:

(1) Proposed by Mr. I. J. Samson, and seconded by Mr. Isaac Judah: "That this public meeting of the Bene Israel Community of Bombay puts upon record its sense of gratification and joy at His Majesty the King Emperor having been graciously pleased to confer the title of a Baronet upon Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, who is the first Jew in India upon whom such honour has been conferred."

(2) Proposed by Mr. G. Moses, and seconded by Mr. Solomon Abraham: "That the Chairman of the public meeting of the Bene Israel Community of Bombay do on behalf of the Community send a telegram to Sir Jacob E. Sassoon congratulating him and Lady Sassoon on the conferment of a Baronetcy on him by His Majesty the King Emperor and wishing them both long life and happiness."

(3) Proposed by Mr. B. S. Ezekiel and seconded by Mr. Solomon David: "The Bene Israel Community of Bombay assembled to-day have great pleasure in expressing their gratification and joy at His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor being pleased to confer upon you the title of Baronet and warmly congratulate you and Lady Sassoon on the honour conferred upon you wishing you and Lady Sassoon long life hapiness and prosperity."

A KUALA LUMPUR paper has the following:—"The rumour has again been resuscitated that Sir Hugh Clifford will be our next Resident-General. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon is not a Knight yet, though his elevation in this respect is as certain as his return some day to Malaya in one of the two highest positions in the Peninsula. But, we fancy, the immediate successor to Sir William Taylor would be Sir Edward Merewether, once Resident of Selangor and now holding a similar position as Mr. Clifford at Malta."

AT Nuneaton Cemetery recently, the funeral took place of a pioneer of the hat-making industry in Warwickshire, Mr. C. A. Phillips, who was a principal in the well known firm of Hall and Phillips (Limited). The business was established about two centuries ago at Atherstone, and subsequently passed by purchase into the hands of a Joseph Willday, whose family conducted it for more than a hundred years. As early as 1745, the round hats made of soft felt, then known as "Atherstone cocks," were not only sold largely in Great Britain, but sent to the American plantations. Mr. Willday so increased the manufacture of these cheap felt hats that they became known as "Willday cocks," from which name arose the term "Bill cocks." The English armies which fought in America, India and at Waterloo were supplied with hats from Willday's factory.

PENNY-A-WORD TELEGRAMS.

Mr. G. R. Neilson, in a speech the other day, referred to the proposed reduction of telegraph rates. He said: I do not speak in any representative capacity and shall deal only with facts which should be patent to everyone. For all I know the policy of those representing land and submarine telegraphy may be to allow such proposals as we are discussing to-night to find, like water, their own level.

There is an attempt in the Paper which has been read to achieve a not very generous victory over the dead. Mr. Heaton is, however, in error in statin as he does in his Paper, that there is a cable from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia. Nor is one likely to be laid, for the very reasons of difficulty of maintenance which the late Sir James Anderson had in mind. A cable from Natal, North to Mauritius, up to Cocos and South to Western Australia is a very different matter as regards repairs. Again, "those who do not know any better" have laid the Pacific cable and are losing £60,000 a year, without having reduced the rates. Time has therefore justified Sir James Anderson in both instances. There were many other grave inaccuracies in the Paper.

Taking the case of the Antipodes first, it is manifest that 36 times the traffic would be needed at 1d. to earn the same gross revenue as at the present charge of 3s. There are four cables all the way to Australia. Let us assume that two would suffice for the existing traffic, although business men do not put down unnecessary plant. It is manifest that 72 cables would be needed for a penny rate to the Island Continent. Deducting the existing four cables, the additional capital required for 68 new lines would be over 170 millions sterling, and there would be only the present gross revenue to provide interest on capital, working expenses, repairs and depreciation. But it may be said the case of Canada affords a less complicated illustration. Let us see. Of the 15 North Atlantic cables probably five are used for Canadian traffic. It may be pointed out in passing that a few minutes delay is all that is permissible in telegraph traffic during the busy part of the day. Capel Court, for instance, expects to get a reply from Wall Street in less than three minutes, but let us say that three cables would do the present work to Canada. The assumption is that 1d. per word in place of 1s. would increase the traffic at least twelvefold. Then 36 cables to Canada—or 31 additional—would be required to carry the increased traffic, with only the present gross revenue to meet all charges. And the more the traffic increased the more appalling the financial position would be.

Reference is made to the Pollak-Virag system of of instruments being able to send 40,000 words an hour between London and Paris, but if Mr. Heaton does not know that with long cables the difficulty is not in the instruments at each end, but inherent in the cable itself, one can appeal to all the scientific and practical authorities in the world in affirming unhesitatingly that he does not know the first letter of the alphabet of the subject. He makes the amazing statement that the capacity of the American cables is 300 millions of words per annum. One would like to know with what system of working. With the universally used Syphon-Recorder only a fraction of this tremendous total can be sent. There are British, French, German and American cables across the Atlantic in fierce competition. Have all these entered into a hideous conspiracy to maintain high rates in face of practically unlimited carrying capacity?

There is a striking object-lesson as to cheap rates to our Colonies. I refer to the Pacific cable, which is owned by the Imperial and Colonial Governments. At 3s. per word that line shows a loss of £60,000 per annum. Why? Not because the operators are instructed to "ca' canny" in transmitting the traffic, but for the reason that one of their sections is the longest cable in the world—3,460 nauts—and the speed of a cable is inversely as the square of its length. It is the long neck of the bottle and severely limits the carrying capacity of the whole line. Now, at one penny per word 36 Pacific cables approximately would be wanted, and the annual loss would be about £2,000,000 to be borne by the taxpayers, and that would represent only a small part of the Australasian traffic.

Again, stress is laid on the use of land lines, but we cannot have land lines to Australasia, the Straits Settlements, Newfoundland, Canada, the West Indies, nor, at present, to the Cape. Further, long land lines worked by the many countries through whose territories they passed could not possibly compete in speed and accuracy with cables worked practically as one system by British operators who have all received similar training. I know that Governments will in certain cases lease land lines to private companies, but will they do so to our Government, or allow the British Government or even international officials to work lines in their territories? Would we allow Germans to erect and work land lines in England? And, moreover, a penny a word to India by land line would involve a loss which even the patient taxpayer would not face. It does not seem to have even dawned on the author of the Paper that the larger the sale of an article at less than prime cost the more huge will be the loss.

Again, it may be replied that if cables are too slow and expensive wireless is not. Now it would be a large assumption that a radio-telegraph installation on each side can carry as much traffic as any one of the recently laid cables can. But let us make it, and you will see that 35 wireless stations on each shore would be wanted. Is that practical politics at present or likely to be within a generation at least? To say nothing of cost, where could they be placed to avoid interference, making the utmost allowance for syntony, and assuming that no other nations in the world worked long-distance wireless? We may be told that a leading wireless authority sees his way to a vastly accelerated speed of radio-telegraphic transmission. In the City of London, genetlemen, paper is not "good" unless previous promises have been met. In any case, had he not better kill the bear before we sell its skin?

There are a quarter of a million miles of cables in existence, the growth of 50 years. Assume that only two-fifths, say 100,000 miles, are necessary for the Empire, and allow that they would have to be increased tenfold at a penny per word. Up to the present gutta percha is the only possible insulator, and there is not sufficient of it available to lay more than, say, 1 per cent. per annum of the 900,000 miles of cables which would be required. Is it not remarkable that those who publicly advocate such enormous reductions of telegraph rates should not have taken a pencil and paper and sat down to count the cost?

The question before us is a business one or it is not. Now, successive British Postmasters-General have set their faces against preference in telegraphy involved in "urgent" messages at higher rates. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that a penny-a-word rate is feasible, the messages of business men, upon which the commerce of the world so largely depends, would be deprived by delay of most of their value. One is often startled to find public men comparing things which should be contrasted. For instance, it is said, now that we have a penny letter rate with our Colonies, the time is ripe for a penny-a-word-telegraph-tariff within the Empire. Let me illustrate the difference. It would not tax the resources of His Britannic Majesty's Post Office to carry a single bible by book-post at a charge of sixpence to Australia, but to telegraph its contents would block all the lines for three weeks, and at even a penny per word would cost £3,377. 18s. 1d. If every postal letter had to be treated as "express" from posting to delivery, where would penny postage be, seeing that a letter which is "express" only from the nearest delivery office to destination costs 4d.?

From beginning to end of the Paper of the evening there is not a word devoted to an estimate of the number of lines, or of their costs, by which an enormously increased traffic can be carried. That is a grave, an ominous omission. There is urgent necessity for plain speaking, and I venture to say that to put before this meeting—and the world—a vast proposal of this nature which entirely omits that fundamental consideration is not respectful to you, to the Press or the public. Sentiment is a sorry substitute for sound finance.

It may be replied that great improvements will be made in telegraphy. They have been in the past, and yet only slowly, as witness the fact that no improvement—not even mechanical—was suggested in Lord Kelvin's syphon recorder during 25 years' use in all parts of the world. Duplex telegraphy has not been materially altered since it was introduced over 30 years ago by Dr. Muirhead. Long cables are essentially the same as they were fifty years ago. Improvements will be made, but all recorded experience in every department shows that they will only be made gradually, because in every application of the forces of nature there are natural laws to be reckoned with which are as remorseless as gravity. And, gentlemen, these are not the inventions of wicked officials who love dear telegraphy, but are, unfortunately, inherent in the nature of things.

I was present some years ago, in this very room, at a gathering of the foremost scientific and electrical men of the day. The late Sir John Pender cordially invited them to co-operate with the cable enterprises by bringing before them the result of all researches and inventions which could contribute to the improvement of practical telegraphy. Gentlemen, I betray no confidence in stating that that invitation has never been revoked by him or his successors. If Mr. Heaton or anyone else has a method for increasing the speed of cable working even 50 per cent let him bring it forward. It will be worth a king's ransom.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Davis Healy as Vice-Consul for the United State of America at Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor Renato Piacentini as Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. H. Uehlinger as Honorary Consul for Sweden at Bombay.

Major Redl, 113th Infantry, to hold charge of the office of Assistant Political Resident at Perim, in addition to his Military duties, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office, pending further orders.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. F. T. Rickards to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay up to the 31st March in place of Mr. J. S. Brown, who has ceased to be a Trustee.

The Reverend H. L. Arnold to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, in addition to his own duties as Chaplain of the Camp, Aden.

The Reverend P. G. Tibbs to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar and Satara as a temporary measure.

The Reverend E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Mahableshwar and Satara, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 28th December, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Stevenson, R.M.S. to be Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, vice Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, M. D., retired.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India from the date of relief.

Captain W. Davidson, V.

MILTON AS A RELIGIOUS FORCE.

DR. JOHN BROWN, the author of "John Bunyan: Life, Times and Work," has a most interesting appreciation of Milton as a Religious Force in the "Scottish Review."

"Those best acquainted with Milton's life and writings will be those most ready to assert that he is akin to the immortals, and abides as one of the glories of our literature, not merely because of lofty genius, but because that genius was inspired by high spiritual purpose, and that in him imagination and intellect were in holy alliance with conscience. Poets are sometimes thought of, and in some cases not unjustly, as somewhat wayward, irresponsible creatures, who write only when the fancy takes them and the afflatus comes down upon them. If there be such poets, Milton was certainly not one of them.

"He looked upon the work which he early set before himself as a divine calling. Poetical powers, he held, were given of God for high spiritual purpose. They were meant, he maintained, to inbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue; to celebrate in glorious and lofty hymns the throne and equipage of God's almightiness; to sing victorious agonies of martyrs and saints, the deeds and triumphs of just and pious nations doing valiantly, through faith, against the enemies of Christ.

"The work being thus one of high consecration, needed, he felt, a consecrated man to do it. And when in early life he dared to hope that he might 'perhaps leave something so written to aftertimes as man should not willingly let die,' he felt he must prepare himself for so great work by moral purpose and self-dedication, moral development going on alongside that which was intellectual.

"If you take the year 1608, the year in which Milton was born, as a sort of centre, and sweep round in a circle from 1560 to 1660, from the beginning of Elizabeth's reign to that of Charles II., that circle of time will include nearly all the greatest men and questions in British literature, politics, and religion. In the department of literature it stands unequalled; in the department of politics it was not less eminent. Then began and grew into strength the great conflict which added the Petition of Right to Magna Charta, and closing as it did in the Revolution settlement, may be said to have brought in the birth-time of British liberty and independence.

MILTON AS A PAMPHLETEER.

"As a pamphleteer Milton pleaded for liberty, and that in an intensely religious spirit. It was because, as he asserted, 'that all men were naturally born free, being the image and resemblance of God Himself,' that he defended religious liberty against the prelates, civil liberty against the Crown, the liberty of the Press against the Executive, and domestic liberty against the tyranny of canon law. He would free the Press from the restrictions of narrow-minded bigots, beliving as he did that 'you may as good almost kill a man as kill a good book,' for that 'strikes at the ethereal and fifth essence, the breath of reason itself; slays an immortality rather than a life.' He has unfaltering faith in the inherent power of truth: 'though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field we do injuriously to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter.'"

Of Milton's last days, Dr. Brown says:—

"Blind, destitute, friendless, a solitary soul, testifying of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come in licentious Restoration days, there he stood. He turned to his long-deferred great life-work, which stress of an earlier time had trust into abeyance for a while. It was then that he lifted his heart to the great Spirit who prefers before all temples the upright heart and pure; to that Spirit he prays that what in him was dark may be illumined, what is law many be raised and supported, that to the height of this great argument he may assert eternal Providence, and justify the ways of God to men. And so to this day the great poet is a great religious force, the source of high reverence in human souls face to face with the solemn mysteries of the Unseen. He abides as 'one of the highest and purest of the sons of men, one of the starry and immortal names we can put forward as evidence and champion of our English letters—Shakespeare first Milton second—when we have to redeem our place among the nations.'"

AUSTRIA AS DEVIL.

There is a terrible article in the December number of the "Fortnightly Review," signed "Viator." He deals with what Austria has done in Bosnia.

"'Civilization—you mean Syphilisation,' according to 'Viator,' in the 'Fortnightly Review,' is the answer which should be returned to anyone who boasts of the civilising mission of Austria in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. 'Viator' is an Englishman who, after being engaged in relief work in Macedonia, repeatedly visited the occupied provinces which Austria has annexed. His account of the deliberate moralisation of the unhappy Slavs by the Austrians, who habitually speak of them as 'dirty swine,' is horrible in the extreme. The Moslem Turk was infinitely more moral than the Catholic Austrian who uses the Jesuit and the prostitute as his chief means of 'pacifying' the Slav provinces. 'Viator' says that the population loathe the 'Schwabs' with an intense hatred. Their horror of the Schwab is far greater than their dread of the Turk."

Could anything exceed the horror of this passage from the article?

"Perhaps I cannot do better than quote an Austrian Commissioner of Police, who, when I met him, was head of a certain town during his superior's leave of absence. After abusing the natives freely for their stupidity and laziness, he said, 'And they are very immoral. You can buy any woman near this town.'

"'Does that come from Turkish times?' I asked.

"'Oh, no!' he laughed. 'When we first came here you couldn't got a woman at all. We've taught them that. They were so stupid they did not even know they were saleable. We've civilised them. Now everywhere near our frontiers—along Dalmatia and by the Save and all round our towns—you can always buy any woman you please. You don't believe me? I could buy any woman here from her husband for a florin.' He gave unpublishable details, and added pleasantly, 'How else do you suppose occupation is possible?'

"And this was one of the men to whom the native women have to appeal for justice. It reminded me of the reply of an officer to the question of an Englishman I know.

"Why are the women here so timid? (It was in the Herzegovina.)

"'Oh I except they still remember how we let the troops loose on them!'

"The moral ruin of the country is the heaviest charge brought by the Slavs against the Austrian occupier. I have heard enough details to believe the charge justified," concludes "Viator."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING FRENCH CICERONES.

English and American tourists unable to "parlez vous" will henceforth be helped through French museums and historic chateaux by English-speaking conductors. Compiegne here leads the way. To their intense gratification the officials of the palace and the agents, or police, are also receiving daily instruction in the (doubtless to them) jargon of John Bull. Unbelievable it seems in these days, yet true it is, that of the hundreds of thousands who yearly cross the Channel and the Atlantic in order to visit France and its monuments, a very small parcentage only can follow their cicerones' explanations.

A SWISS MARATHON RACE.

Now that Marathon races are once again the topic of the hour, it is interesting to recall that Swiss history contains an almost exact parallel to the famous story of the Athenian herald. In Fribourg, in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, there stands a venerable lime-tree, fourteen feet in circumference, supported by stone pillars. Legend has it that the tree was originally a twig borne by a young native of Fribourg who, in 1476, arrived breathless and faint with loss of blood with the news of the battle of Morat. "Victory" was the only word he could utter; and, having fulfilled his mission by uttering it, he fell down and died.

MONKS OF HIGH DEGREE.

Prince Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort, the German noble who, at seventy-three, renounced the world to become a novice in the Dominican Order and has just been ordained priest, is one of many men of princely and noble rank who have become monks. Among the monks of the famous Abbey of Benzon, at Seckau, in Germany, are (or were not long ago) Prince Edward of Schonburg-Hartenstein and Prince Philip of Hohenlohe, who but a few years ago were among the brightest ornaments of the Court of Berlin. Father Sebastian was known to the world as Baron von Oer, a dashing army officer; and Father Nicholas is Baron von Salis-Soglio. The abbey porter is one of the greatest nobles of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Baron von Drais.

THE DR. JOHNSON BI-CENTENARY.

The bi-centenary of the birth of Dr. Johnson falls in the early autumn of this year, and preparations are already made for the occasion. The "British Weekly" has reason to believe that in Lichfield, which has ever been forward in doing honour to its greatest citizen, the ceremonies will be on an elaborate scale. The occasion will also be observed in London, and the members of The Club and the Johnson Club are already astir. It is certain also that in Oxford Dr. Johnson's memory will be duly honoured. As to a permanent memorial of the doctor, Johnsonians are, our contemporary says, divided. Some think that the house in Gough-square should be bought and fitted up as a Johnson museum. Others are in favour of a statue in Fleet-street. There are others who think that there should be a Johnson Scholarship from the Grammar School in Lichfield to Pembroke College, Oxford.

RUSKIN'S REBUKE.

Mr A. Stodart Walker gives in the January "Chamber's Journal" recollections of some celebrities he has known. He tells of Ruskin throwing a large quarto at his head because he had dared to question the artistic excellence, in the matter of proportion, of Michelangelo's "Moses" in Rome. After the throwing was over, he asked, "How often have you seen it?" "Oh, half a dozen times," Mr. Stodart Walker answered, with confidence on his side as to the result of such a reminder. "Good heavens!" Ruskin cried, "no man should dare to give an opinion on any work of art unless he has seen it every day for six months"; adding, after a pause, "and even then he should hold his tongue if he has used his eyes as you seem to have used them."

A WOMAN'S DAILY NEWSPAPER IN CHINA.

On the many signs of progress in China, one of the most interesting and unique is the editing and publishing of a daily newspaper by a woman named Mrs. Chang, a native of Pekin. After marriage to a Chinese official, a writer in the "Sunday at Home" tells, she spent several years in Central China, where she learned much about the condition of the people; and subsequently, upon the death of her husband, returned once more to her native city in North China. Meanwhile, Mrs. Chang's mind had become intent on the progress of her country and she courageously decided to start a daily newspaper for women called the "Pekin Woman's News," which, on its own lines, is said to be without a rival in the whole world.

NONCONFORMIST LEADER AND BISHOP.

Dr. Horton, at the request of the Bishop of Hereford, read the lessons at the morning service in Hereford Cathedral recently, when the Bishop was the preacher. Certain members of the Chapter showed their disapproval of the Bishop's action by absenting themselves from the service. Dr. Percival, the "Christian World" believes, was simply carrying out the spirit and letter of the decision at the recent Lambeth Conference to cultivate more friendly relations with the members of non-Episcopal Churches. Traditions of exclusiveness die hard, but our contemporary hopes other bishops and high ecclesiastics will follow Dr. Percival's lead.

PAN-GERMAN FALLACIES.

The Pan-Germans have been "spurred to fiercest energy" by the reports of the campaign conducted against their countrymen in Prague and other Bohemian towns. They are holding meetings in which, without venturing to call upon the Kaiser to lead his legions to the relief of the afflicted patriots, they announce that Prague, as well as Vienna, is still a German town, and deserves their warmest sympathy. Happily, the Pan-Germans are a very small minority in the fatherland, or we should tremble for its sanity. The fact is, as has often been pointed out lately, that the conflicts between Czechs and German in Prague are only a phase, and an inevitable phase, of the gradual conquest of Austria by the Slav race, to which the Czechs belong. It is possible to conquer a country by force of population as well as by force of arms, and the Slavs are doing it, simply because their average birth-rate is double that of the Germans. Prague itself furnishes a good illustration of this phenomenon. In that city, which we may remark, by the way, has long ceased to be what the Pan-Germans call "a German city," the German element has fallen in the short space of ten years from 16 to 10 per cent. The irresistible march of events must be recognised by the fiery spirits in Germany. Austria is rapidly becoming a Slav country. They may organise more quixotic expeditions to "save" German hamlets in the Tyrol, as Professor Edgar Meyer did last year; they will only suffer the same grievous defeat as he did, and be routed by rotten eggs.

COLONEL LIAKHOFF, the Russian Commander of the Persian Cossacks in Teheran who took a leading part in breaking up the Parliament, will shortly take a compulsory furlough, according to the "Times."

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

THE DRURY LANE PANTOMIME.

This special information about "Dick Whittington" at Drury Lane is for everybody, because everybody nowadays wants to know all about everything long before anybody can really be certain about anything. At eight o'clock on the morning of Boxing Day somebody will see, or say he saw—and therefore feel justified in communicating his discovery to the halfpenny evening press—an old lady sitting on a camp stool outside the gallery door, and keeping a place for a friend with a Teddy Bear. At seven o'clock in the evening, possibly to the immense relief of the old lady who has been cheating a boy messenger out of several solid hours of legitimate employment, the doors of Drury Lane Theatre will open (inwards), a circumstance of which a large crowd of persons will take more or less immediate advantage.

THE HOUSE.

When the unreserved parts of the house have been filled, a stout lady and a stout gentleman will wander into the stalls, unnoticed by the attendants, and endeavour to find their seats for themselves. The stout lady will stoop down to inspect the number on the front of a tip-up stall, and this will bring forth the first great laugh of the evening. For several ladies and gentlemen in the gallery will shout down to her, "My word, you wait till I catch you bending!" The stout lady will ask the stout gentleman what the people in the gallery mean, and the stout gentleman will tell a great lie and say he doesn't know. And the incident will be closed—and, it is to be hoped, forgotten. Several other people will enter the stalls, and all will look up at the gallery, and exclaim, "What a marvellous house!" They will, really.

THE FIRST SIGN OF ENTHUSIASM.

At 7-30 punctually (perhaps just one minute late, in order to work up the excitement), Mr. James M. Glover, in a dress-suit with velvet collar and facings, will emerge from a huge gap below the centre of the footlights, and, with admirable and enviable "sang-froid," pretend that he has not the least idea that he is the object of thunderous applause. In this splendid state of heroic indifference, he will climb into his chair (which has previously been inspected and tested by an independent engineer), screw his eye-glass into the wrinkle in which he is accustomed to place special reliance, tap the desk in front of him three times in rapid succession, and give the sign to his magnificent body of musicians that they've got to make the welkin ring if they perish in the attempt.

THE OVERTURE.

They will make the welkin ring with the National Anthem, and they will be assisted in this always delightful task by a chorus consisting of the entire audience upstanding. When the cheers following this performance have subsided, and "Jimmie" Glover has called up several imaginary Cabinet Ministers on the speaking tube at the side of his desk, and apparently received replies of overwhelming National importance, someone will peep from the curtain on the prompt side and communicate to the popular conductor of the Drury Lane orchestra, in a mysterious auction-room manner, that nothing could so successfully satisfy the requirements of that particular moment as the commencement of the overture, whereupon "Jimmie" Glover, stretching out his well-nourished arms to their full extent, will lead the way with imperial pomp into a riotous Wagnerisation of all the most popular music-hall melodies of the year deftly strung together with palpable Gloverisms. During this interesting performance, several ladies and gentlemen in the pit and gallery will be heard recognising, in a practical fashion, the music hall world's latest masterpieces.

FITZWARREN AND THE PRENTICE.

The principal scene in the first part of "Dick Whittington" will be represented by a view of the interior of Alderman Fitzwarren's Stores, the gentleman being a sort of universal provider. The Caledonian comedian, Mr. Neil Kenyon, will play this part and play it with a Scotch accent. It will be discovered early in the scene that Mr. Arthur Collins and Mr. J. Hickory Wood, who together accept the responsibility of the "book," have not forgotten that an idlepreatice should be connected with it; and it will further be discovered that Mr. Wilkie Bard (a name which always recalls to my mind "The Woman in White and Hamlet") is very amusing in the part of Idle Jack. I think it is in this scene, though I will not be absolutely certain, that Fitzwarren will remark to Jack Idle, in reference to the latter's habit of leaning idly over the counter, "You wait till I catch you bending!" The hero, Dick, will be impersonated by handsome Miss Queenie Leighton, who will carry a bundle over her shoulder, and sing a song about the Territorial Army.

THE HIGHGATE SCENE.

The Highgate scene will be very charming—not a bit like what it is to-day. Over a long stretch of beautiful meadowland, chiefly green and largely yellow, the spectator will observe a distant view of London. In the foreground there will be a milestone, and upon this Dick, first depositing his bundle on the ground beside him, will sit and sing a pretty song, with waltz refrain, about the girl (Alice Fitzwarren) he has left behind him. This done, encored, and done again, Dick will untie his bundle and bring from it a loaf of bread; which he is about to eat when the Cat, impusseyated by Mr. G. Ali, "meows" so mournfully, and hints so romantically of starvation by rubbing his facade, that Miss Queenie Lighton gives the loaf to him, saying: "This all I have, but it is yours because I have to be a hero!" ("Loud applause.") The cat will tear the loaf in two and offer half to Dick; but Dick does not take it, for at this moment there is a sound of distant bells, and Miss Leighton standing with one leg bent at the knee towards London, and the other leg straightened out towards us, wants her right hand for placing gracefully on her hip and her left hand for holding up to her ear, that the sound of the bells may not lose it way between London and Highgate, and wander up a side street in Camden Town. Dick will inform the Cat that the bells are distinctly exclaiming. "Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London;" and the Cat will politely refrain from reminding Dick of the beautiful moral contained in a certain legend fantastically connected with the name of the first President of the United States of America.

SALLY SLAPP AND OTHERS.

As Alderman Fitzwarren's house-keeper Sally Slapp, Mr. Arthur Conquest, will wear corkscrew curls, a vermilion nose, a burlesque Directoire gown, a ditto matinee hat (if burlesqued can be burlesqued), white stockings and cloth boots with no heels to them. In one of the scenes Sally Slapp will be discovered sitting on a chair with a dog-whip in her hand; and when someone asks her to get up from her seat, she will explain that she cannot, because she is chained to it. Possibly there will be one more allusion to the Suffragettes, but on this point I am unable to speak with any degree of certainty.

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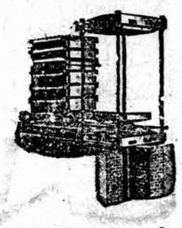

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 6, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 7, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 13/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	88 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	50 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight,	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills,..	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1		1/8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13/16d. unchd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/16 3/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Rs. 29,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 15,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 10,70,000 were allotted to Madras.
Rs. 54,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 25,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 30,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 9,00,000 were allotted to Madras.
Rs. 65,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 15 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·97.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .....Rs. 1,64,80,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 1,20,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with large demand.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	15,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000 "
Imports	15,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·58+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·82	4·80	4·80	4·79	4·79
—01	—01	—01	—01	unchgd.
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
4·79	4·78	4·79	4·64	
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	47,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	47,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	35,000 "
Do to Continent	4,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·25 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·02+09	Advanced on bull support and short covering and owing to expectations of a decrease in the movement.
Do. do. May 9·02+09	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·04+07
Do. do. May 9·12+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 36 1/2 June-July—Hull—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Flat.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 3-4 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7+1/8

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment—May-August.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 2d. Sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...32s. 6d.
" " Mutton Tallow	...33s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction...	... Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [7TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles Rs.....	4,820	Mahomerah.	H A Shoosh-tary.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,425	Bagdad	A M Meer
Gold Coins ...	1,347		
Rupees	1,000		
3 Bundles Rs ...	5,500	Mahomerah.	Sundry Importers.
5 Bundles Sovs...	450		
Rupees	9,250		
9 Bundles Sovs...	4,937	Bagdad.	
Gold Coins ...	5,533		
Rupees	19,400		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ...	2½ per cent. from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent.	26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay ...	6 per cent.	10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ...	6 per cent.	11th Dec.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4½ to 5 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Balance is Rs. 15 less up.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T., and demand Bank bills and 1/4 could be done for the latter in some quarters. A moderate amount was taken at these rates for ready and for a week or two forward. All Banks are buyers at 1s. 4 5-32d., 3 months' sight but bills are very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	170

Government Paper :—
The Market opened at 94 3-4 for cash and 94 7-8 for the settlement. Business has been quiet and comparatively little has been done in the bazaar to-day. Calcutta market is advised as 94 11-16 for cash and 94 13-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·12
1st Settlement — ...	"	94·14

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 1-16 to 23 3-8 for ready and 1-8 to 23 3-16 for forward in two months. The New York quotation was 1-8 higher at 50 5-8. Locally there has been a steadier market. Ready bars opened at about 59½ ex duty but gradually improved to 59 7-8. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver or Dirty—Ready	59	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Prices fully recovered the decline of yesterday evening and, on opening, the market was firm at Rs. 225 1-2 for good Broach and Rs. 176 for fully good Bengals. There is demand by exporters for forward delivery, but there is still a fair amount of covering, and buying going on in the bazaar. At the close the market is steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues, and Japan Shippers and mills are in the market. For Europe there is little demand. At Colaba this afternoon the off-take was about 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230/31	Mar.-08
Good M. G. Broach ...	225 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	Jan.-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	196 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	196	"
Fine M. G. Mattia	183	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	179	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	183	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	183	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	176 1-2	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	223	May-09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·84	4·83	4·82	4·81
+02	+03	+03	+02
May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·81	4·81	4·81	4·71	4·66
+02	+02	—03	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steadier with a fair demand, and we quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8	2	6 to Rs. 8	3 0 B. T.
April-May	" 7	15	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady as under :—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs. 7	13	0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat, "	" 8	5	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market continues firm with a good enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	45	0 0
Mimbara	"	47	8 0
White Khandeish	"	48	4 0
White Secunderabad... ...	"	45	8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 10	0 B. T.
April-May	Rs.	9 9	0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30	0 0
Tone—Quiet.			

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25	0 0
Tone—Steady.			

Mowrasseed :—

Ready	Rs.	6 11	0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.			

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	41	0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.			

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	5	6 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.			

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,492 1-2
India	73 1-2
Indian Specie Bank ...	59

Mills :—

Crescent	111 1-4
David	448 3-4 Feb.
Kohinoor	940 Feb.
Manockji Petit	33,350 Feb.
Phœnix	107 1-2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord, ...	129
" Pref.	154 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	342 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,126
Treacher and Co	625

Railways :—

Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,789 bales.
Wheat	6,255 cwts.
Linseed	1,090 "
Rapeseed	333 "
Gingellyseed	2,446 "
Poppyseed	644 "
Groundnuts	3,704 "
Castorseed	2,593 "
Rice	4,785 "
Myrabollams	2,852 "
Cottonseed	30,551 "
Mowraseed...	61 "
Cram	854 "
Jowar	1,149 "
Maize	2 "

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 7.

The freight market shows no improvement. Cargo is scarce and difficult to obtain. There has been small enquiry for June, July, and August positions, but owners' ideas of rate are above those of shippers. Speculators gave space for 4,000 tons at a rate steamer owners will not accept.

No further rain has fallen in the Punjab or the United Provinces.

The Local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., received a telegram from the Head Office at Yokohama that the net profit for the last half year ending 31st December 1908 amounts to one million eight hundred sixty thousand Yens, (about Rs. 2,627,000).

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,492½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	73½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 "	1,54½
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1½ "	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	59
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld....	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	440
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	15½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	129
Bombayilce Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	92½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	352½ 267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.395
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	15	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co				
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kemp and Co	100	160	divd 10	195
Karachee Landing.	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	8.	35
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate.....	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	24 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	& 15 60 100	... 2dis 40 p.c. 20	dis. 7 72 xd 286
Thacker and Co	100	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Telephone Company.	25	500	yr. 40	625
Treacherland Co.....	500			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	20	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	142
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,640
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	860
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	111½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	448¾ Feb
Ebrahim Patamy	250	250	10	180
Emperor Edward ...	520	500	20	600
Empress	508	500	25	350
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	285
Finlay Mills	250	250		267½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Globe Manufg.	1,400	1,000	35	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	30	445
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	180
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divd 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	345
Jamabad Manufg	250	250	10	190
Jamsetji Baloo	1,000	1,000	divd 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	840 F.
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	400	200	Nil.	215
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	735
Phœnix	100	100	4	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	30	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divd 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,050
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Shotapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahmutta.....	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,425
Sun	250	250	25	150
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Patamy Mills				120
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Ujudon (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Ajdar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Colour	125	125	15	107½
Brazil's Cawnpore ...	220	200	10	175
Broach City	200	180	14	175
Colaba.....	1,800	1,800	30	315
Fort.....	475	475	...	150
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khandesh.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	... ...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	850	850	.....	500
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

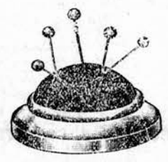
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of artique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter
Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion.
Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand.
Rs. 9.

Silver Cigarette Cas
R. 25.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar
Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

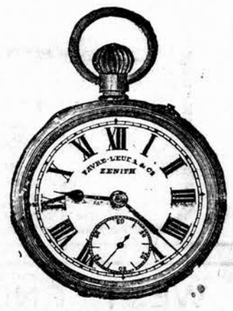
Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. " 35 to 60
Nickel..... " 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.
Cocanda: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Melin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against impending disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON, ULCERS,	BLACKHEADS PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say :—"It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR ... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

guaranteed one to ten years, despatched direct from factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest Manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each town where goods are made.

Write at once, using coupon below, for free list, catalogues and our special offer upon sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 333 LIVERPOOL.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS' USE.

DEROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT

FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DEROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS

FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER

OF ALL CHEMISTS 9 1/2 & 2/9

BEACH & BARNICOTT LD. BRIDPORT

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery is Luxury

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

MAKERS : LONDON

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 3RD JAN.—The Government of Mysore have issued a circular calling for reports from District and Taluq officials as to whether the recent abolition of the "supari halat" (tax on areca-nut) has caused any benefit to the producer, merchant, middleman or consumer of the commodity.

A very enjoyable children's entertainment was given yesterday evening in the St. John's Girls' School under the organisation of Mrs. Bloxham, the Headmistress of the School. The Rev. W. A. Lowsley, Mrs. Lowsley and a large audience were present and the programme of songs, recitations instrumental pieces were exceedingly well performed. "The Fairy Queen's Promise," a short Christmas play was excellently done by the little Misses Lucy Wolley, Ada Pratt, Phyllis, Norris, Olive Plunkett, Dorothy Burby, Olive Perkins and Urith Ellis. The Tableaux Vivant were also excellent. There were three tableaux —"Waiting for Santa Claus," "Santa Claus Good night" and "Children of the Empire" all of which were admirably staged.

The Departmental and Staff Club gave a very enjoyable entertainment at the Volunteer Institute on Friday night. The function took the form of a combined social and dance. The arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. and Mrs. Hoare and Mrs. Morris and were all that could be desired. There was a large attendance in spite of the fact that there were two Military dances being given in the Station at the same time and everybody enjoyed himself or herself thoroughly till midnight. Dancing and vocal and instrumental music were indulged in alternately, the floor was in splendid condition, the music excellent and dancing, therefore, very enjoyable. On the approach of the midnight hour a "Leap Year Quadrilles" was announced for which the ladies had to engage their partners. The quadrilles were over just in time for everybody to join hands and sing "Auld Land Syne" just as the Kirk clock rang in the New Year and permitted a general exchange of greetings.

Two Indian gentlemen of the Civil and Military Station have received honours from the Government in the New Year's Honours List. Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahman, the Second Magistrate, has been granted the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal. This reward has obviously been made to this gentlemen in recognition of his valuable services in forwarding the schemes of the Local Government in regard to plague inoculation. Mr. Abdul Rahman is much respected in Bangalore and has great influence among all classes of the community and it was due to his untiring efforts that practically 50 per cent. of the Native population were inoculated last year and plague almost driven out of the Station. It is just ten years since Mr. Abdul Rahman was given the title of Khan Bahadur for eminent services previously rendered by him.

The other recipient is Subadar-Major Chinnassawmy, of the 2nd (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners, who has been rewarded with the First Class Order of British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadur. He is the Senior Native Officer of the Engineer Corps and has seen war service in Egypt, China, Tibet and on the N. W. Frontier, receiving Medals in each case. The recognition of his services is much appreciated by Europeans and Indians alike.

Quite recently I referred to a matter intimately connected with the educational institutions of the Mysore Government in Bangalore which threatened to cause an educational deadlock. Since then the Government have had under consideration the reorganisation of the State Colleges so as to adapt them to the requirements of the new University Regulations and, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Education, the Principal of the Central College, Dr. Morris Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, and the Chief Engineer, and have issued an Order to the following effect:—

(1) That the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College be removed to a new building to be constructed in the new extension, Chamarajpet, at a cost of Rs. 15,000. (2) That the Maternity Hospital be removed to the present Sanskrit College building Fort, and that additional buildings at a cost not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be erected for adapting for the Sanskrit College building to the requirements of the Maternity Hospital. (3) That the Bacteriological Laboratory now located near the Agricultural Chemists Laboratory be removed to the present Maternity building. The latter building will also accommodate the Health Department, Museum, Laboratory and offices, the Vaccine Institute and the Sanitary School and provide for the residence of an officer of the Health Department. (4) That the Agricultural Chemists Laboratory (after making provision therein for the Government Entomologist and Mycologist for the Agricultural Chemists Assistants and also for the Assistants doing work for the Geological Department) and the Bacteriological Laboratory near it, be tranferred, with necessary alterations in both the buildings, to the Central College for the additional accommodation required for the science teaching of the College. The Bacteriological Laboratory will be utilised for the Science Lecture Hall and a new room will be constructed near it for the teaching of advanced practical chemistry at a cost of about Rs. 10,000.

The total cost of all these alterations is roughly estimated at Rs. 49,000, and the Government have ordered that all these changes should be carried out once and simultaneously.

It would seem that the expert advisor of the Government in regard to all these instructions has overlooked a few important matters in considering the question and the Government do not appear to have noticed that there is a good deal of incongruity in the changes they order. It is ordered that the Maternity Hospital should be moved to the Sanskrit College and that the Bacteriological Laboratory and some other Science Departments have to go into the Maternity Hospital, and all the existing buildings have to be altered to suit the new purposes for which they are intended. In any case none of these moves can be commenced until the new Sanskrit College in the Fort is constructed. This will occupy at least a year and then another year will be required before the alterations in the other buildings are effected for the departments moving into them. Thus the Central College will have to wait at least two years for its new science teaching accommodation. Strangely enough, Dr. Coleman, the Mycologist and Entomogist, was not consulted in reference to the changes contemplated and his work is likely to be interfered with much to the same extent as the Government treated the Agricultural Chemist when Mr. A. Lehman was here.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 3rd Jan.—At last, and when all hope had left us, the rain has come, and in earnest. It began on Thursday, and has been pouring ever since and still the skies are dull and lowering, and the whole country obscured and sodden. As far as the crops go it is of course too late to do much, if any, good but tanks should benefit, and fodder will spring up, and carry the cattle fairly well over the hot weather now, so some of the evils which were before us will be alleviated. Propects are altogether more cheering, for even unseasonable rain always seems to have the effect of improving prices which have been ruling unusually high lately. So far we have had 2·55 inches, and to judge by appearances more is coming, and though it has caused a good deal of inconvenience socially, by interfering with various festivities, we are only too pleased. All the roads except the main ones are a good deal the worse, heavy rain converting the unmetalled ones into quagmires.

The Annual Proclamation Parade which was to have tken place on the afternoon of New Year's Day had to be cancelled on account of the hopeless state of the weather, though it was not till quite late in the day that all hope of carrying it through was abandoned.

The Volunteer dance to which we had been looking forward for some time was held on the evening of New Year's Day, as arranged, and in spite of most depressing weather went off merrily. Pouring rain, which, in spite of all efforts to keep it out, flooded the verandahs and quadrangle of the Club, and the usual cosy sitting-out corners had to be abandoned for the cold publicity of the central corridor, and office annexe which though not so comforable, were dry. But nothing seemed to damp the ardour and enjoyment of the dancers, who assembled with scarcely a defaulting member, and had a right good time. The decorations for which Captain Kidd, Mr. Lawford, and Mr. and Mrs. Coster were responsible, were in mixed red, white and blue and were prettily effective, and though the floor, thanks to all the moisture in the air, was not as good as usual, it was, all things considered, excellent, and a long programme of twenty-four dances was enjoyed on it.

Supper was laid in the Committee and Reading Rooms, which were very snug, and a tent pitched adjoining them for attendants, etc., so everything that was possible was done to circumvent the elements. With a wisdom that was as brave, as it was unfeminine, best dresses were abandoned at the last moment, though it was known that many new confections had arrived from Home specially for the function and black was wisely and largely worn and went well with the men's uniforms. Mrs. Kidd looked very well in pink, as did Mrs. Giffard. Mrs. Carr was in a rosebud chine and Mrs. Simpson in blue, while Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. J. D. O'Donnell and several others wore black dresses of becoming variety.

The band, under Professor Motley and comfortable shelter, played a delightful programme and it was 4 a. m. before the last guest departed, the unanimous verdict being that, notwithstanding the difficulties that had to be contended with, it was one of the pleasantest dances that we have had for a long time.

The Mysore Mine Christmas Tree, which was to have come off on Saturday had to be postponed on account of the weather, and will take place next week a spare day can be fixed on.

Mrs. Giffard gives a Fancy Dress party for children, to celebrate the third birthday anniversary of her little daughter who will act hostess to her guests to-morrow afternoon.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. N. Pritchard give a dinner and dance at the Club also to celebrate an anniversary, and the Champion Reef Christmas Tree and Sports are fixed for Saturday, while Wednesday sees the usual weekly dance at the Club so the week is pretty full of engagements.

The Punjabi Sports have been postponed to the 16th instant.

Several visitors from Bangalore came for the Volunteer, Dance, etc., but the weather has rather spoilt their visit, as it is impossible to go round the Mines or see anything in the present condition of the ground and temperature.

There was a Watchnight Service at St. Michael's and All Angels on Thursday night, conducted by the Rev. Giffard Pollard, and largely attended. As usual a big crowd of Indians assembled outside the building, and remained to the end.

The Dewan arrived at Bettamangalam on Wednesday and after inspecting Ramsagar Tank proceeded on tour through the whole District in order to see for himself the relief measures proposed. He was accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. B. Rao, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Kuryan Matthan, B.A., Under-Secretary Land and Revenue Department, and by his Private Secretary.

CONFISCATED GOLD.

Ooregum, 1st January.—It has been directed that the work of refining gold confiscated to the Mysore Government by the Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Field, may be done by the local goldsmiths under the supervision of the Geological Department, the refined gold being sold to them on a valuation to be fixed by the Geological Secretary, and that some of the material may also be sent to the Bombay Mint for being melted, refined and sold in the Bombay market. It is a pity the Government have decided to deal with this stolen property as their own instead of returning it to the Mining Board. If gold were to be sold in India a great deal of capital would be made by accused persons, viz., that Kolar Mine gold was obtainable in India, and prosecution in all cases would be defeated. Past experience has shown how many defences or suggestions were set up in theft cases of the possibility of the alleged stolen property coming from Australia and California. For this very reason Messrs. John Taylor and Sons did not consider the application of the London and Delhi Bank to sell gold from the Kolar Mines. Moreover, the Mining Board established its claim and the Superintendent who represented the Board at the Mysore Representatives Assembly about three years ago, addressed Government on the subject as follows:—"The Board desire to represent that the gold proved stolen from the Kolar Field which has been confiscated to Government should be returned to them as representing the whole of the Companies operating on the field. The Mines incur heavy expenditure in the prosecution of cases of gold theft as well as in the maintenance of detective and watch establishments for the prevention of the same, and respectfully submit their normal right to such property when recovered." The quantity of gold confiscated from time to time must be very large. In three cases alone the total value amounted to nearly Rs. 3,000. In the case of Appadoray the gold was valued at Rs. 165, and in the cases against Lala Meah Khan and Narasinga Rao it was valued at Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 1,600 respectively. The gold in each case was declared to be mine gold, and because it was not ascertained to which particular mine it belonged it was confiscated. The gold, morally speaking, belongs to the mines, yet legally not, because the property must belongs to some particular mine and the ownership thereof established. The Mining Board will not ask for special legislation, if it has not already done so, in order that every "mining material," although not proved to belong to a particular mine, may be declared to be the property of the Board once it is proved to belong to the mines.

NEGAPATAM.

Negapatam, 1st Jan.—The Annual Conference of the Saiva Sidhanta Samaj was held at Negapatam under the Presidentship of Mr. J. M. Nallasamy Pillay, B.A., B.L., District Munsiff of Rajahmundry, the sittings commenced on the 25th and closed on the 28th December. In the course of his address the President said:—

There had been a continuity of thought and form in the religions of India from the earliest times up to the present, and Saivaism of to-day represented the most ancient religion, and it had been so called simply to distinguish it from the new forms of faith which had slowly established themselves in this land. The majority of the people remained Saivite, and their practices were indistinguishable from those of the people in the days of the Mahabaratha and Ramayana. They acknowledged no doubt, one Supreme Siva, but they worshipped also the other deities, as their temples would show, and they were the most tolerant of the Hindus. Saiva Sidhanta was the only school of Indian philosophy which, in its terminogoly, preserved the language of the Rig Veda sacrifies as already embodied in the temples themselves. Christain writers of to-day recognised its ancient and electric character, and the last pronouncement as to this was made by Professor Fraser at the meeting held to do honour to the late Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope, the present Secretary of State for India presiding, and they could not but be grateful to those Christian Missionaries who had studied this system with sympathy and real insight. The historical review of the rise and spread of Saivaism which the speaker had given in his address justified the encomium passed on it by the Rev. W. Goudie in the pages of the "Christian College Magazine." Now, what were they going to do with that ancient and noble heritage? Would they hide all that light under a bushel and remain exclusive and insignificant and be dubbed as mere sectarians, or would they have grace to spread that light more and more? In the 17th century. Thayumanavar appealed to the whole world to come and share in the great flood of joy which was rising and flowing over. In the 19th century. Ramalinga Swamigal formed his Samarasa Sahmarga Sabha and attracted people of all creeds and faiths to the truth. Would they lag behind in the 20th century, and sit idle when the intelligence and the religions sentiments of the people had been stimulated to a greater degree than in the preceding centuries? That they were not going to sit idle and go to sleep was manifest by the inauguration and the holding of this Conference during the past three years, and they had a vast field for their work. They had been attracting the attention and the sympathy of Christian teachers, and that meant much. The Christians formed the largest proportion of the people that inhabited this globe. And, if, for once, they could reach all that vast mass and influence it, the gain to humanity would be considerable. There existed between their faith and the faith of the Christians a greater correspondence than between theirs and Mahomedanisim. They ought to free their minds of all prejudices and narrow-mindedness. In their relations with their brother-religionists they should not insist on names and forms, but lovingly point out the truth alone by means of lectures and tracts; and, what was more important, they should live the life they preached shorn of deceit and hypocrisy, a life of pure love and blessing to themselves and to others.

Two papers followed the address of the President, one by Pundit G. Sadasiva Pillay on "Love of God" and the other by Pundit Palvamia Moodelliar on "Karma."

The Chairman concluded the day's proceedings with a few remarks on the subject of the lectures and referred to the story of the fall of man in Genesis as illustrating the doctrine of Karma.

When the Conference re-assembled on the second day, Mr. Ramalinga Moodelliar delivered an address on "The Teaching of Sidhanta."

Mr. Rungasamy Iyer, of Kabtalai, followed with a paper on "The Rationale of Symbolic Worship," supporting his explanation of the symbols with quotations from the Upanishads and Agamas and other ancient treatises.

Mr. Rudrakoti Moodelliar next read a paper on "Kindness to All," and after a few observations from the Chair the proceedings of the second day came to a close.

The proceedings of the third dav commenced with an address on "The Guru" by Pundit Palavamia Moodelliar of Tinnevelly. He showed how a Guru was necessary, and how, without God coming down as Guru, salvation was not possible.

The next address was delivered by Mr. P. Kalavana Sundra Moodelliar of Madras, on "The Need of Religion," in the course of which he pointed out how all religions were useful and true, and how they were related to Saiva Sidhanta as so many rungs of a ladder.

The Chairman, in commending the address, pointed out how the excellent doctrines of Saiva Sidhanta were found in different religions such as Mahomedanism and Christianity.

The proceedings then came to a close with the usual votes of thanks.

MADRAS.

A very large gathering assembled at Holy Emmanuel Church on January 4, when Mr. Percival H. Cramer was married to Miss Sarah Augusta (Gussie) Hart, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Hart, of the Madras Harbour Trust. The bride arrived with her brother, Mr. H. A. Hart, M.A., who gave her away. She was attired in a cream silk voile dress, trimmed with chiffon and orange blossoms, and wore a necklace with a cross of rubies, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a large bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her bridesmaid, her sister, Miss Lena Hart, who wore cream silk voile and a gold lucky-bone and opal brooch, a gift of the bridegroom, and little Miss Alice Hart, the bride's niece, who looked charming as flower girl. The bridgroom was supported by Mr. Mackay. The ceremony commenced with the well-know wedding hymn, "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," and the service was fully choral. The hymns "How Welcome Was the Call" and "Thine for Ever" were sung, the last of which was selected by the bride. The Choir (of which the bride is the organist) was assisted by a few friends of the bride and bridegroom. After the ceremony Mr. Arnold Hunt, of St. Mary's Church, who presided at the organ, played Mendelosshn's Wedding March. The bridal party drove to Bishop Corrie's Boys School, which was very prettily decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride. Here a reception was held by the bride's mother, Mrs. Helen Hart. Mr. J. R. Coombes proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, which was responded to by the latter. Mr. Sam Price proposed the health of the bridesmaid and this was responded to by Mr. Mackay, who also coupled with the toast the name of Mrs. Hart. Mr. H. A. Hart, Assistant Professor of the Presidency College, responded on behalf of the faimly. The newly-married couple received numerous and costly presents, as well as several messages of congratulation.

The bride's bouquet was raffled amongest the spinsters and the lucky winner was Miss Pansy Callaghan.

MADURA.

Madura 30th Dec.—On Saturday night a most enjoyable dance was given by the Madura Detachment of the South Indian Railway Volunteers. The music was made by the Volunteer Band from Negapatam, thanks to the kindness of the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Crighton, and was excellent. The Adjutant is to be congratulated on the great improvement he has made in the Band. A spacious pandal was erected, on the tennis court in the Railway compound, and a floor of boards was laid down and covered with canvas, and this made an absolutely perfect floor for dancing. The refreshmente were all that could be desired and the Committee deserve great credit for the manner in which the function was carried out.

On the 28th instant a treat including a Christmas tree for the children of the Railway employees, was held in the Railway compound and over 100 children were present. There were whirlygigs, swingboats, elephant rides, and sports, the latter consisting of flat racing for children of all ages and a tug-of-war, twelve girls vs. nine boys. This was won by the girls, who pulled the boys over in grand style. After the sports the children were formed up at a long table, where tea and a bag of cake, biscuits, sweets and fruit was handed to each child. Then came the distribution of toys and prizes, the toys having been got out from England by our popular Agent. The treat was a great success and Mrs. Green and Mr. J. H. Lambert deserve great credit for the very successful manner in which it was managed.

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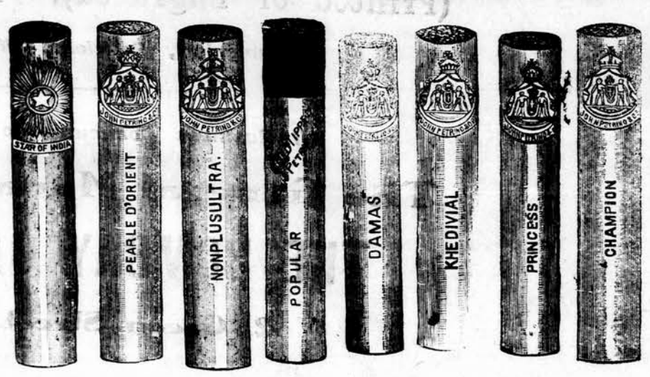

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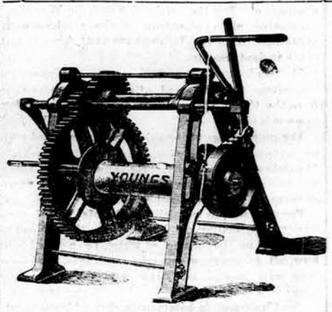

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